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U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

SEEDS

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, HARDWARE,
IMPLEMENTS.



1903

CHAS. F. SAUL

220 TO 224 JAMES STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SAUL'S SEEDS



Are noted for their

Purity and

Strong

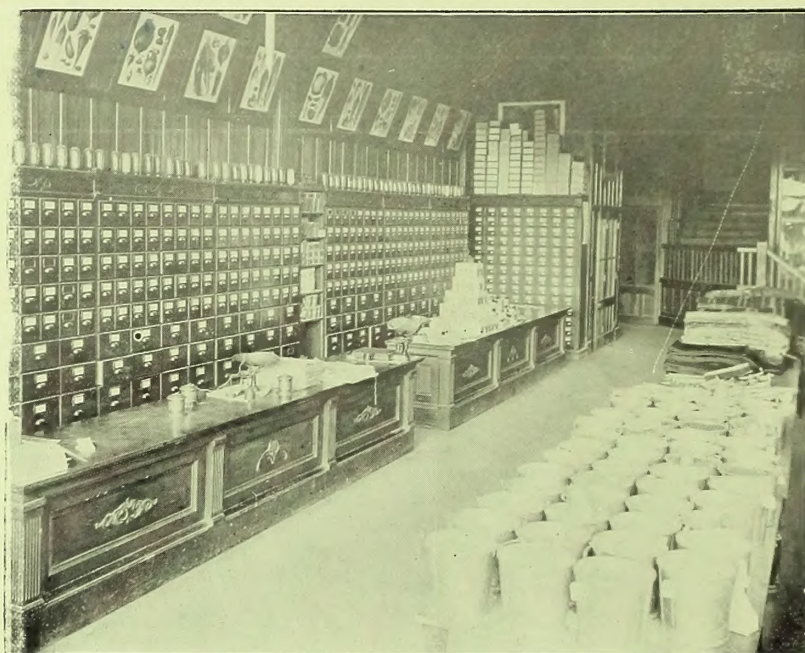
Germinating

Power.

All our Seeds are carefully selected and thoroughly tested, and if you are not already a customer, we think you will do well to

Give us a Trial
on your seed
order.

You will find our seeds not only of the highest quality, but low in price.



A SECTION OF OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT.



A SECTION OF OUR RESERVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.



Remember, we
are jobbers of

Clover,
Timothy

and other

Field
Seeds,

Peas,

Beans,

Corn,

Etc.

We can give
you Good and
Reliable Seeds at
the Lowest price.



CHAS. F. SAUL, SEEDSMAN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CHARLES F. SAUL'S

.... CHOICE

Imported Flower Seeds.

Our Flower Seeds are of the finest variety, imported by us direct from France.

Flowers are divided into three classes, which we abbreviate as follows :

A for Annual, or those blossoming the first year.

B for Biennial, blossoming the second year, (although some will blossom the first year if sown early in the spring.)

P for Perennials, blossoming continually after the first sowing.

H indicates Hardy ; H H, Half Hardy ; T, Tender.

We have arranged our Seeds by numbers to facilitate ordering by mail, as the numbers only need be given, thereby saving the trouble of writing the names.

Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, Etc.

HARDY ANNUALS (HA).—Sow in April or May, according to latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a green-house. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from 2 to 3 inches deep and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam ; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp-off." When the young plants are well out of the seed-leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. When the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted ; or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. Treated in this way, the seedling receives no check in growth, and requires none of the extra care in watering or shading necessary with other methods.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of a thickness of the seeds, or with medium sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much.

Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, or else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow ; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September, in boxes, and placed in cold frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put out on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (HB) and PERENNIALS (HP).—Require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September, for if not sown until spring the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

No.	Common Name.		Botanical.	Per oz.	Per pkt.
1	Abronia, rose and pink	H H A	Abronia Umbellata	.50	.05
2	Acrolinium, mixed, (Everlasting), rose and white	H H A	Acrolineoum	.35	.05
3	Adonis, deep crimson	H A	Flos Adonis	.25	.05
4	Ageratum, fine mixed, blue	H A	Ageratum Mexicanum	.35	.05
5	Agrostemma, fine mixed	H A	Agrostema	.35	.05
6	Alyssum, sweet, white	H A	Alysse	.40	.05
7	Amaranthus, love lies bleeding	H H A	Amaranthus Caudatus	.25	.05
8	Amaranthus, Joseph's coat	H H A	Amaranthus Tricolor	.25	.05
9	Argemone, Mexican	H A	Argemone Mexicana	.40	.05
10	Asperula, sweet scented	H A	Asperula Odorata	.25	.05
11	Aster, China German Quilled, mixed	H H A		1.25	.10
12	" Truffant's Paeony, flowered, mixed			1.25	.10
13	" Crown, mixed			1.25	.10
14	" Half Dwarf, fine mixed			1.25	.10
15	" Pyramidal Dwarf, mixed			1.25	.10
16	" Liliput, mixed			1.25	.10
17	" Giant Comit, white			1.25	.10
18	" Chrysanthemum, flowered, mixed			1.25	.10
19	Balloon Vine, love in a puff	H H A	Cardiospermum Halicacabum	.25	.05
20	Balsam Camelia, flowered, mixed	H A	Impatiens Camellia	1.00	.05
21	Bartonia, golden	H A	Bartonia Aurea	.35	.05
22	Bachelor's Button, blue	H A	Centaurea Cyanus	.35	.05
23	Browallia, mixed, blue and white	H H A	Browallia	.80	.05
24	Calandrinia Rosy	H H A	Calandrinia Grandiflora	.85	.05
25	Calliopsis, mixed	H A	Coreopsis	.30	.05
25½	California Poppy		Eschscholtzia	.30	.05
26	Canary Bird, flower	H A	Tropæolum Canariensis	.30	.05
27	Candytuft, fine mixed	H A	Iberis	.20	.05
28	" white	H A	Iberis Alba	.35	.05
29	" purple	H A	Iberis Purpurea	.25	.05
30	Canterbury Bells, single mixed	H B	Campanula	.40	.05
31	" " double mixed	H B	"	.50	.05
32	Carnation Pink, double red	H H P	Dianthus Grenadin	2.50	.10
32½	" snow white, double	H H P	" "	3.50	.10
33	" Picotee, mixed	H H P	" " fl. pl	3.50	.10
33½	" White Marguerite, mixed	H H P	" "	1.50	.10
34	Castor Oil Bean, Major	H H A	Ricinus	.10	.05
34½	" " red stalk	H H A	"	.10	.05
35	Centranthus, mixed	H A	Centranthus	.25	.05
36	Chrysanthemum Carinatum, mixed	H A		.25	.05
37	" Coronarium, double yellow	H A		.30	.05
38	Clarkia, fine mixed, double white	H A	Clarkia Elegans	.35	.05
39	Cobea, climbing, violet	H H P	Cobea Scandens	.60	.05
40	Coxcomb, dwarf mixed	H A	Celosia Cristata	1.00	.05
41	" gold feathered, golden	H A	" "	1.25	.05
42	Collinsia, mixed	H A	Collinsia	.25	.05
43	Columbine, mixed	H P	Aquilegia	.35	.05
44	Dahlia, fine mixed	H H P	Dahlia	.75	.05
45	Daisy, double mixed	H H P	Bellis Pannensis	4.00	.10
46	" Swan River	H H P	Brachycome Ibridiflora	.60	.05
46½	Devil in a Bush, dark blue	H H P	Negella	.30	.05
47	Erysimum	H A	Erysimum	.35	.05
48	Eucharidium	H A	Eucharidium	.85	.05
49	Feather Grass	H A	Stipa Pennata	2.00	.05
50	Foliage Plant, mixed	H H A	Thunbergia Alata	.65	.05
51	Flowering Flax, scarlet	H A	Linum Grandiflora Rubum	.35	.05
52	Forget-me-not, blue	H H P	Myostis Palustris	1.50	.10
53	" large flowering, blue	H H P	" Alpestris	5.00	.10
54	" mixed	H H P	" "	1.25	.10
55	Four O'Clock	H H A	Myrabilis Jalappa	.25	.05
56	Fox Glove	H P	Digitalis	.40	.05
57	Gaillardia	T A	Gaillardia Picta	.35	.05
58	Gillia, mixed, tricolor	H A	Gillia	.25	.05
59	Godetia, fine mixed	H A	Godetia	.25	.05
60	Gourds, mixed, ornamental	T A	Cucurbita Melepepo	.20	.05

No.	Common Name.	Botanical.	Per oz.	Per pkt
61	Helichrysum, everlasting mixed.....	H A	\$.75	.05
62	Heliotrope.....	H H P	1.50	.10
63	Hollyhock, double superb.....	H P	1.25	.10
64	Hyacinth Bean.....	T A	.25	.05
65	Ice Plant, white.....	T A	.40	.05
66	Indian shot.....	H H A	.25	.05
67	Ipomea or Evening Glory, white.....	T A	.25	.05
68	Ipomopsis, mixed.....	H H P	.65	.05
69	Jacoea, double mixed.....	H A	1.25	.05
70	Job's Tears.....	H A	.25	.05
71	Larkspur, finest mixed.....	H H P	.30	.05
72	Lobel's Catchfly.....	H A	.25	.05
73	Lobelia, very fine mixed.....	T A	.30	.05
74	Love's Grove, fine mixed.....	H A	.25	.05
75	Love in a Mist.....	H A	.25	.05
76	Lupinus, mixed.....	H A	.25	.05
77	Lychnis, fine mixed.....	H P	.50	.05
78	“ scarlet, (Ragged Robin).....	H P	.75	.05
79	Malope.....	H A	.25	.05
80	Marigold, double French.....	H A	.40	.05
81	“ African.....	H A	.40	.05
82	Maurandya, mixed.....	T A	1.25	.05
83	Marvel of Peru (four o'clock).....	H H A	.25	.05
84	Moon Flower.....	H H A	1.00	.05
85	Monk's Hood.....	H P	1.00	.05
86	Morning Glory, dwarf.....	H A	.10	.05
87	“ “ tall.....	H A	.10	.05
88	Mourning Bride, double mixed.....	H A	.25	.05
89	Mignonette, sweet.....	H A	.10	.05
90	“ large flowering.....	H A	.10	.05
91	Nasturtium, mixed.....	H A	.10	.05
92	“ dwarf mixed.....	H A	.10	.05
93	“ dwarf scarlet.....	H A	.20	.05
94	“ spit fire.....	H A	.20	.05
95	“ bright yellow.....	H A	.20	.05
96	“ mixed.....	H A	.10	.05
97	Nolana.....	H A	.20	.05
98	Pansy or Heart's Ease, fine French mixed.....	H A	1.25	.10
99	“ Trimardeau Giant, mixed.....	H H B	2.50	.10
100	“ Lord Beaconsfield, deep-purple violet.....	H H B	1.25	.10
101	“ Black (Faust).....	H H B	1.25	.10
101½	“ Pansy, variegated striped.....	H H B	1.25	.10
102	“ Yellow.....	H H B	1.25	.10
102½	“ Purple Gold.....	H H B	1.25	.10
103	“ Azure-Blue.....	H H B	1.25	.10
103½	“ Pure White.....	H H B	1.25	.10

SWEET PEAS.—(Lathyrus odoratus.)

These exceedingly beautiful and fragrant hardy annuals are now most popular.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE—Sweet Peas succeed best in deep, rich soil. The most approved method of cultivation is to sow in a trench 5 or 6 inches deep, covering them at first with *only one inch* of soil; then as the plant grows, fill in the earth about them *one inch at a time*. After the plants are well grown up, they should be watered copiously, and bone meal, worked into the soil about the roots, is recommended. Proper trellis or other supports should be provided.

The first sowing of Sweet Peas may be made very early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For a succession, some should be sown every few weeks afterwards. For fall flowering, they may be sown as late as July. Then, again, they may be sown late in the fall for very early blooming the following spring, but in that case a dry situation is preferable, and they should be sown 4 or 5 inches deep and not in the trench method.

		Per lb., \$	oz., \$	pkt., \$
104	Sweet Peas, mixed.....	.50	.10	.05
104 A	“ “ Her majesty. Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers.....	.60	.10	.05
104 B	“ “ Emily Henderson, splendid pure white.....	.60	.10	.05
105	“ “ The Bride, pure white.....	.60	.10	.05
105 A	“ “ Mrs. Eckford, delicate primrose.....	.60	.10	.05
105 B	“ “ Senator, chocolate and creamy white, mottled and blotched.....	.60	.10	.05
106	“ “ Lottie Eckford, rose and white, edged with blue.....	.60	.10	.05
106 A	“ “ Blushing Beauty, soft pink suffused with lilac; extra large.....	.60	.10	.05
106 B	“ “ Stanley, deep maroon self; large and of finest form.....	.60	.10	.05

No.	Common Name.	Botanical.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per pkt.
107	Sweet Peas, Firefly, deep brilliant scarlet		\$0.60	.10	.05
107 A	" " Apple Blossoms, blush and pink		.60	.10	.05
107 B	" " Lady Penzance, beautiful bright rose, a distinct flower		.60	.10	.05
108	" " Ramona, creamy white flaked with soft pink		.60	.10	.05
108 A	" " Katherine Tracy, soft, beautiful pink		.60	.10	.05
108 B	" " Mars, fiery crimson scarlet		.60	.10	.05
109	" " Princess of Wales, white, striped lavender and mauve		.60	.10	.05
109 A	" " Monarch, deep bronzy-maroon and dark blue		.60	.10	.05
109 B	" " Couquette, delicate primrose, tinged blush		.60	.10	.05
110	" " Gray Friar, delicate heliotrope tinged with darker shade		.60	.10	.05
110 A	" " Countess of Radnor, a beautiful shade of lavender		.60	.10	.05
110 B	" " Purple Prince, standard maroon, wings purple		.60	.10	.05
111	Perilla	H H A Perilla Nankinensis		.25	.05
112	Petunia, single hybrid, extra fine mixed	H A Petunia		.60	.05
113	" large flowered, mixed	H A "		2.50	.10
114	Phlox Drumondii, finest mixed	H A Phlox Drumondii		.80	.05
115	" " white, large flowered	H A "		1.00	.05
116	Pink, double, extra fine mixed, Ind. Pink	H H P Dianthus Sinensis		1.00	.10
117	" single, flowering, figured	H H P " " lanciniatus		.50	.05
118	" " Japan mixed	H H P " " Heddegi		.75	.05
119	Poppy, cardinal	H A Papaver		.30	.05
120	Portulaca, single mixed	H A Portulaca		.75	.05
121	" double mixed	H A "		5.00	.10
122	Primrose, Evening, splendid mixed	H A Oenothera Biennis		.25	.05
123	Quaker Grass	H A Briza Maxima		.15	.05
124	Rhodanthe (Everlasting), mixed	H A Rhodanthe		.80	.10
125	Rock Lychins, fine mixed	H A Viscaria		.25	.05
126	Sage, flowering	H H P Salvia Coccineum		1.00	.10
127	Salpiglossis	H H A Salpiglossis		.60	.10
128	Sensitive Plant	T A Mimosa		.60	.10
129	Silene	H H A Silene Pendula		.25	.05
130	Snap Dragon, extra fine mixed	H A Antirrhinum		.40	.05
131	Soapwort	H A Saponaria Calibrica		.40	.05
132	Sweet William	H P Dianthus Barbatus		.25	.05
133	Sweet Sultan, mixed	H A Centaurea Minor		.40	.05
134	Sunflower, double	H A Helianthus		.10	.05
135	Tassel Flower, fine mixed	H A Cacalia		.40	.05
136	Ten Week Stock	H H A Cheiranthus Annum		.60	.05
137	Venus' Looking Glass	H B Campanula Speculum		.35	.05
138	Verbena, finest mixed	H H P Verbena		1.00	.10
139	Violet, sweet scented	H H B Viola Odorata		1.25	.10
140	Wall Flower, dark	T P Cheiranthus Cheiri		.40	.10
141	Whitlavia, beautiful	H A Whitlavia Grandiflora		.40	.05
142	Zinnia, double dwarf mixed	H A Zinnia Elegans		.50	.05
143	" tall double mixed	H A "		.30	.05
144	Xeranthemum (Everlasting), mixed	H A		.60	.10
145	" " purple	H A		.75	.10
146	Alyssum Golden	H A Alyse Saxatile		.75	.05
147	Ammobium (Everlasting)	H A Ammobium Alatum		.30	.05
148	Begonia	H H P			.10
149	Cucumber Vine	H H A Cucumis		.50	.05
150	Cypress Vine	H H A Ipomea Quamoclit		.30	.05
151	Dahlia, single fine mixed	H H P		.60	.10
152	Globe Amaranth	H H A Gomphrena		.40	.05
153	Ornamental Grasses			.25	.05

SWEET PEAS, . . .

We are HEADQUARTERS for SWEET PEAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IT affords us pleasure to submit to you our Catalogue for the year 1903. We give therein new and additional information pertaining to Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, etc.

The quality of our goods is well known as the result of nearly a quarter of a century given to meeting the demands of the market in a first-class manner.

As it is impossible for us to personally visit all our patrons, our aim is to have this Catalogue act for us both in the way of greeting and solicitor of your patronage. To this end we will add that no order can be too large to tax our facilities nor too small to merit our most careful and prompt attention. We seek new friends from far and near, also the remembrance of old ones, when ordering goods in our line.

All orders given careful consideration.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—All flower and vegetable seeds in packets or ounces will be delivered free by mail, when desired, at prices quoted in this Catalogue. When ordering Peas, Beans, Corn or Seeds at pound rates by mail, add to cost of mailing, \$.08 per lb., or \$.15 per qt.

NAME, ADDRESS, ETC.—Be sure to sign your Name, Postoffice, County and State plainly and in full on each and every letter sent to us. When express or freight office is different from Postoffice, do not neglect to advise of the same. Letters containing money are often sent with the address omitted.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—All money may be sent at our own risk and expense if sent in a registered letter, Postoffice order or New York draft. Deduct the cost of obtaining such orders or drafts from the amount to be sent. Small sums, one dollar or less, may be sent in postage stamps. We will not hold ourselves responsible for money sent otherwise than above.

ORDER EARLY.—It is always best to order early as you are sure to have your order filled promptly, whereas later in the season we may perhaps have disposed of some particular seeds and be unable to replace them. By ordering early you are also prepared to take advantage of the first favorable time for planting.

WARRANTEES.—Seeds of the best quality will fail through improper treatment. Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good, may quite as often be attributed to other causes, as to the quality of seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, or too wet or too dry soil; insects destroying the plants as soon or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the properties of seeds induced by temperature; heavy rains after sowing, and the consequent baking of the ground afterwards, and from other causes which the planter cannot govern, as is clearly seen by the farmer in the failure of corn and grass seed to grow, although saved and selected by himself. **For the above reasons,** we wish to state implicitly, that **while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure, reliable, and true to name,** we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned at once.

CHARLES F. SAUL,

220-222-224 JAMES STREET,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things are at least necessary, viz : a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barnyard-manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard-manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile ; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Large crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the Catalogue ; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow, and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above the ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kind of plants in a hotbed, or even in a cold frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hotbed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

To prepare a Coldframe.—The coldframe is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of 10 or 12 inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hotbed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some 8 to 10 days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about 25 or 30 days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with ashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actually freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a coldframe in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

...CHARLES F. SAUL'S... List of Choice Vegetable Seeds.

With General Directions for Cultivation.

We exercise great care in the selection of our stocks of Vegetable Seeds, discarding all varieties that in our experience have proved unworthy of cultivation.

All our Vegetable Seeds are true to name, and their germinating qualities have been effectually tested. They are confidently offered as being THE VERY BEST THAT CAN BE PROCURED.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

ARTICHOKE.

Cynara, OF BOTANISTS.—ARTICHOKE, GERMAN.



Sow early in the spring in drills an inch and a half deep and 1 foot apart. The next spring transplant to permanent beds, in rows or hills 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. It likes a deep, rich, moist loam, and the plants should be protected in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure.

A bed will continue in bearing for several years.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Large Green Globe	\$0.20	\$ 2.50
Large Paris .....	.20	2.50

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus Officinalis, OF BOTANISTS.—SPARGEL, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.



Sow the seed early in spring in drills 15 inches apart and about a dozen to the foot in the drill; keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, and in the succeeding spring transplant to permanent beds. In planting for private use, set out in rows 2 feet apart, and allow 12 inches in the row. Set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. For market on a large scale, set 4 feet apart one way and 2 the other, which will allow the use of a horse

and cultivator to keep the weeds under.

If the plot is made sufficiently rich when the plants are set, they will make a large growth the first summer and the shoots may be cut from them the succeeding year. Any well treated plot ought to produce a moderate crop the second year after planting. Remove the dead brush late in the fall or early in the spring of each year, and apply broadcast a dressing of manure. A plot of Asparagus will reach its maturity in its fifth or sixth year; after that the size of the shoots will diminish but their numbers will increase.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Conover's Colossal.—Of excellent quality.....	\$.10	\$.40
Barr's Mammoth.—Extra Large .....	.10	.50

BEANS.—Dwarf or Bush.

Phaseolus Vulgaris, OF BOTANISTS.—BOHNEU, GERMAN.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.

Special rates by the bushel to Market Gardeners and Truckers.

Bush Beans may be had in fine condition throughout the season by planting at intervals of two weeks, from the beginning of May until the middle of August; they should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 1 inch deep.

	Per qt.	Per bush
Extra Early Red Valentine.—Productive, tender and succulent and of fine flavor.....	\$.20	\$4.25

	Per qt.	Per bush
Extra Early Refugee.—Very tender and productive; the best variety for pickling; a great improvement on the old refugee.....	\$0.20	\$4.00
Long Yellow Six Weeks.—A very early prolific and excellent variety.....	.25	4.50
Improved Golden Wax.—A valuable improvement on the old Golden Wax; very early and entirely stringless; pods very long, tender, brittle and of delicate flavor.....	.30	7.00
Black Wax or Butter.—One of the most desirable varieties grown. The pods are translucent, wax yellow and stringless.....	.30	7.00
Flageolet Wax.—One of the best wax sorts; early, very productive, with pods one-third longer than any other variety of Wax Beans.....	.40	8.00
Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax.—Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust.....	.20	5.00
Large White Kidney.—Excellent as a shell bean, green or ripe.....	.15	3.50
Red Kidney .....	.15	3.50
Leafless .....	.15	3.00
Marrowfat .....	.15	3.50
Turtle Soup .....	.15	3.00
Dwarf Horticultural.—A bush variety of the well known Horticultural Pole Bean .....	.25	5.00
Burpee's Bush Lima.—This is a perfect bush form of the Large Lima Bean. Bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high, robust and always erect.....	.40	8.00
Henderson's Bush Lima.—A bush form of the Servia Lima. Very productive and earlier than Burpee's, but a smaller bean.....	.40	8.00
Roger's Lima Wax.....	.30	7.00
Davis Wax .....	.25	6.00

BEANS.—Pole or Running.

One quart will plant about 150 hills.

The planting of the various sorts of Pole Beans should be delayed a week or more after the first planting of the early dwarf sorts.

	Per qt.	Per bush.
Large Lima. This is deservedly the most highly esteemed pole bean in cultivation.....	\$.30	\$6.50
King of the Garden Lima.—Large in pod and bean. A very productive variety.....	.30	6.50
Horticultural Cranberry.—One of the best for family use. The pods are very tender and of fine quality.....	.25	6.00
Scarlet Runner.—Cultivated for the beauty of its flowers. It is also a valuable esculent.....	.30	6.00
White Runner. Similar to the preceding, except flowers are white.....	.40	6.50
German Black Wax.—One of the best varieties.....	.30	6.50

BEETS.

One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. for one acre.

Beta vulgaris, OF BOTANISTS.—ROTHERUBE, GERMAN.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as spinach.



Early Eclipse Beet.



Dewing's Turnip Beet.

Early Eclipse.—Very early, dark blood color, small top and free from fibrous roots. A very popular variety on account of its uniform globular shape. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 50c.

Edmand's Blood Turnip.—A market-gardener's strain of great regularity in shape, deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 50c.

Crosby's Dark Red Egyptian.—The earliest variety, flat in shape, free from coarse roots and with a small top; when full grown becomes rather fibrous. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 50c.

Early Flat Bassano.—Flesh white circled with pink, very sweet and delicate in flavor, chiefly valuable for its earliness. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip.—An improved variety of the Early Blood Turnip, of deep blood-red color, fine form and flavor; an excellent market sort. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 50c.

Improved Long Blood.—Color deep red, flesh very sweet; grows entirely under ground. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Detroit Red Turnip.—Quality good, color deep red, roots are turnip shaped, with small tap roots. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 50c.

Bastian's Early.—Per oz., 5c; per lb., 50c.

Lentz.—Fine, round form, very smooth, dark blood red flesh, very tender and sweet; grows a very small top and is a perfect keeper. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 50c.

Swiss Chard.—Used as greens and the ribs of the leaves cooked and served as asparagus. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 50c.



Swiss Chard Beet.



Long Red Mammoth Mangel Beet.

BEET.**Mangel Wurzel and Sugar.**

Sow in April or May.
Six pounds to the Acre.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—Very large, selected strain. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

White Sugar Beet.—Grows to a large size, useful for making sugar and for stock feeding. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

Lane's Improved White Sugar.—For sugar making or stock feeding. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.—Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

Ovoid Yellow.—A longer root than Yellow Globe. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.—Bright yellow; very productive. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

French Yellow Sugar.—Very valuable as a sugar producing beet. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

White Silesian.—Green top. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

Vilmorin's Improved.—One of the richest sort in cultivation. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre and containing from sixteen to eighteen per cent. of sugar. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 25c.

Klein-Wanzleben.—A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 25c.

BROCCOLI.

Brassica oleracea, OF BOTANISTS.—SPARGEL KOHL, GERMAN.
A favorite European vegetable, nearly allied to the cauliflower, but more hardy and surer to head. The seed should be sown in this district in the early part of May and then transplanted in June. It succeeds best in a moist and rather cool atmosphere.



Broccoli.

Purple Cape. Color is of a greenish purple. Per oz. 25c; per lb., \$3.

White Cape.—Heads medium, close compact, of a creamy white color, one of the most certain to head. Oz. 25c; per lb., \$3.

BIRD SEED.

Canary (Pure Sicily).....	Per lb. \$.08	Maw.....	Per lb. \$.25
Hemp.....	..06	Bird Seed.....	Per box. .06
Rape.....	..06	Cuttle Fish Bone.....	Each. .05
Millet.....	..06	Sunflower Seed.....	Per lb. .05

BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS.*Brassica oleracea bullata*, OF BOTANISTS.—ROSEN KOHL, GERMAN

Dwarf Brussels Sprouts.

A species of the Cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as Cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May, in a seed bed, and the plants afterward set in rows 2 feet or more apart, and cultivated like Cabbage. This vegetable does not require extremely high cultivation, however. It is ready for use late in Autumn, after the early frosts.

Tall French.—Very fine. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.50.

Dwarf Improved.—A variety, producing compact sprouts of excellent quality. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50.

Dalkeith.—This variety is a great improvement on the old tall-growing sort. It is much more dwarf and compact, and produces "sprouts" of larger size. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50.

CABBAGE.*Brassica oleraceo*, OF BOTANISTS.—KOPF KOHL, GERMAN.

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. One-half pound of seed in beds to transplant for an acre.

For Early use sow the seeds in hotbeds in February or March, or may be sown about the middle of September, and the plants wintered over in cold frames. Transplant in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 2 feet apart, and the plants 18 inches apart in the rows. For late or winter use the seed should be sown in May and the plants set out in July 2½ by 3 feet.

Improved Early Brunswick.—An early Drumhead variety, producing solid heads. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.75.



Early Winningstadt Cabbage.

Etampes. A fine extra-early small heads. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$2.00.



Large York Cabbage.

just as solid in spring as when put away in the fall, making it the best for early spring sales. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$2.50.

Early Winningstadt.

A sugar-loaf variety, grows to good size and does better on lighter soils than other sorts. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50.

Early York.—Oz. 20; lb. \$1.25.

Large York.—A favorite variety. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.50.

Henderson's Early Summer.—A few days later than Wakefield, larger heads. Oz., 20c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Per oz. 25c; per lb. \$2.00.

Early Ox-Heart.

A favorite market variety. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$2.00.

Danish Ball Head.—The heads of this valuable sort are of medium size, very solid and deep, averaging in weight nearly 8 pounds, of a fine white color, entirely distinct from any other strain. Their quality is superior, and they keep better than any other variety, being

Early Dwarf Savoy.—The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.75.

Early Blood Red Erfurt.—Leaves red or purple, and exclusively used for pickling. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.75.

Succession.—An excellent second early or late sort, on the style of all seasons. Per oz., 25c; per lb., \$1.75.

Allhead Early.—This is the best of all the extra-early flat-heading varieties, making a splendid succession to the *Jersey Wakefield*. It produces flat, hard, well folded heads of excellent quality, fully one-third larger than those of any other early summer Cabbage. The heads are deep through, well-folded, extra solid, uniform in color, form and size, maturing evenly and standing for a considerable time before bursting. Oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

Surehead.—Strong, vigorous, very uniform, large, solid; quality fine. Per oz., 25c; per lb., \$2.00.

All Seasons.—One of the very best for second early and late, as early as Early Summer, but one-third larger, heads very solid and heavy and of the best quality. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.50.



Large Red Dutch Cabbage.

Large Head Red Dutch.—Very large, solid red heads; the finest strain of red Cabbage. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$1.75.

Improved American Drumhead.—One of the largest, most solid and best keeping late varieties. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.50.

American Drumhead Savoy.—For winter use this variety is unsurpassed. Heads large and solid, very tender and of excellent flavor. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$2.00.

Premium Flat Dutch.

(Selected Stock.) A very popular and highly esteemed variety; in its keeping qualities unsurpassed. Both for market and family use this variety is more extensively cultivated than any other. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.75.



Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Marblehead Mammoth.

The largest variety of Drumhead known. Per oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50.

Large Late Bergen.

Among the largest of the Cabbages grown. Plant hardy and a rank feeder. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.50.

Stone Mason.—Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Late Brunswick.—One of the very best. Heads large, flat, solid and of good quality. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$2.00.

Warren.—This first-class cabbage is closely allied to, but an improvement on, the old Mason cabbage of twenty-five years ago. It makes a deep, round, medium-sized and very hard head, the outer leaves wrapping it over very handsomely. In reliability for heading no cabbage surpasses it. Per oz., 25c; per lb., \$2.00.

Holland Dutch Excelsior.—Late, ripens solid, hard, pure white, a good keeper, an excellent shipper. Per oz., 25c; lb. \$2.50.

Twiss.—Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$1.50.

CARROT.*Daucus Carota*, OF BOTANISTS.—CAROTTEN, GERMAN.*Three to four pounds for one acre.*

The Carrot, like other root crops, delights in a sandy loam, deeply tilled. It is best to sow on ground that has been well manured the previous year for some other crop, such as Celery, Potatoes, Onions or Peas, but avoiding such crops as Cabbage or Turnips, or any of the tap-rooted section. For early and main crops sow the latter part of April; for later crops they may be sown any time until the beginning of June. Sow in rows about 15 inches apart and half an inch deep, thinning out 3 or 4 inches between the plants.

Early French Forcing.—The earliest variety, valuable for forcing, root small and of fine flavor. Per oz., 10c.; lb., 85c.

Early Scarlet Horn.—An old and favorite sort, esteemed for summer use. Per oz., 10c.; lb., 80c.

Early Half Long Scarlet. (Pointed rooted.)

A medium early sort of great value. It is most useful in the younger state, either in soups or cooked whole, and is much used for bunching. The



Danvers Carrot.

tops are very small, which permits close planting. Per oz., 10c.; lb., 80c.

Danvers Half Long Orange.—This variety is extensively cultivated, both for market and family use. Per oz., 10c.; lb., 80c.

Ox Heart or Guerande.—A French variety of recent introduction and a decided acquisition. It is intermediate between Half Long and Horn varieties and perfectly distinct. The shape is nearly oval and the color and quality all that can be desired. Per oz., 10c.; lb., 80c.

Long Orange Improved.—One of the most desirable for either garden or field culture.



Ox Heart Carrot.

to the butter a delicious flavor and a rich golden color. Per oz., 10c.; lb., 75c.

Large Red Coreless.—A very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. Per oz., 10c.; lb., 90c.

Large White Belgian.—A very productive kind, grown almost exclusively for stock. Per oz., 5c.; lb., 40c.



White Belgian Carrot.

It grows to a large size, fair specimens averaging 12 inch in length and 3 inch in diameter at the top. All who have cattle should raise a surplus of this carrot for feeding milch cows during winter. It increases the flow of milk and imparts

CAULIFLOWER.*Brassica oleratia botrytis*, BOTANISTS.—BLUMENKOHL, GERMAN.*One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet and produce about 1,000 plants.*

Cauliflower delights in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered. Sow the first week in May and prick out on a rich piece of ground; transplant in July. For wintering under glass, sow in the second and last week in September; transplant thickly into a cold pit or frame, give plenty of air in mild weather and cover up well in very severe. Again, sow in February on a hotbed and transplant in April. For Cauliflower, the ground should be well prepared by trenching, incorporating at the same time a good share of rotten manure. Select new ground if possible, as Cauliflower rarely succeeds on ground which has been cropped year after year with other kinds of vegetables. Plant in rows, plant 20 inches asunder and two feet between the rows.

Early Snowball.—(True.) One of the very earliest and most reliable sorts. It is dwarf and compact. Heads large and of superior quality. Per oz., \$2.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.—An early market variety, producing large compact heads of fine quality. Per oz., \$2.

Half Early Paris.—One of the most popular varieties grown; good for early or late crops. Per oz., 75c.

London Early.—Large and early. Per oz., 65c.

Lenormand's Short Stem.—An excellent late variety with large heads of superior quality. Per oz., 65c.



Lenormand's Short Stem Cauliflower.

CHICORY.

Plant in spring in drills sixteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches apart in drills. The soil should be deep and rich.

Common.—This variety produces the "Barbe de Capucin," a salad much used in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar; the shoots which will come up soon form the "Barbe de Capucin." Per oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.25.

Large Rooted.—Used to mix with, or a substitute for, coffee. Cultivation same as the Carrot. Per oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.25.

CELERY.

Apium Graveolens, OF BOTANISTS.—SELLERIE, GERMAN.

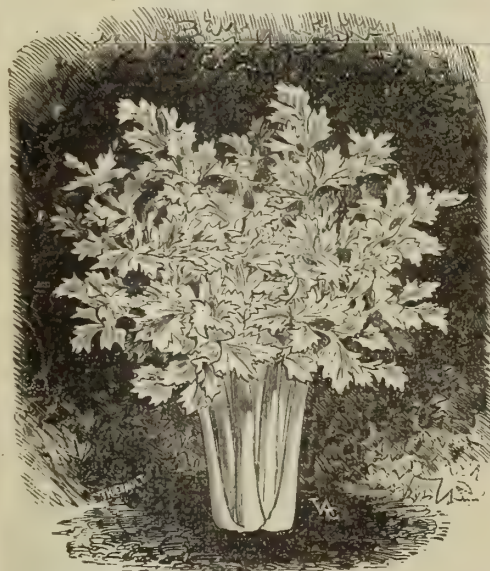
One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants.

Celery is generally grown as a second crop, following early cabbage, onions, peas, etc. The proper time to sow is early in April, transplanting about the first of June. Set in rows three feet apart.

White Plume—A valuable early and exceedingly ornamental variety; requires very little labor in blanching; one of the best for family use. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Pink Plume—This new celery is practically identical with White Plume, except that the stalks are suffused with a dainty pink, adding the crispness and rich nutty flavor for which the red celeries are noted. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching—This is the best Celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety, make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort. Per oz., 30c; lb., \$3.50.



White Plume Celery.

Golden Heart or Golden Dwarf—Very solid, of excellent flavor and one of the best for either home or market use. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Henderson's Half Dwarf—A superior white variety of intermediate size; crisp and solid. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Perfection Heartwell—This is one of the very best varieties in cultivation, stalks long and thick, very compact, crisp and of fine flavor. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Boston Market—A well-known leading variety, crisp, solid and fine of flavor. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.



Giant Pascal Celery.

Evan's Triumph, as grown by us is one of the best late sorts. This variety has a very strong and vigorous plant, with large, very white, crisp, brittle, tender and fine flavored stalks. It is late and requires the whole season to develop, but will keep longer than any other sort. We recommend it as worthy of the first place as a late celery. Per oz., 25c; per lb., \$2.00.

Large Ribbed Kalamazoo—A good half-dwarf white solid celery. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Giant White Solid—A favorite strong growing variety, hardy, solid and crisp. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Giant Pascal—A superior keeping sort. The stocks are very large, solid, crisp and of a rich nutty flavor. It blanches very easily and quickly. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Celeriac Turnip Rooted Celery—Has edible roots for soups and stews. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

Soup Celery—Used for flavoring only. Per oz., 5c; lb., 35c.

CORN.

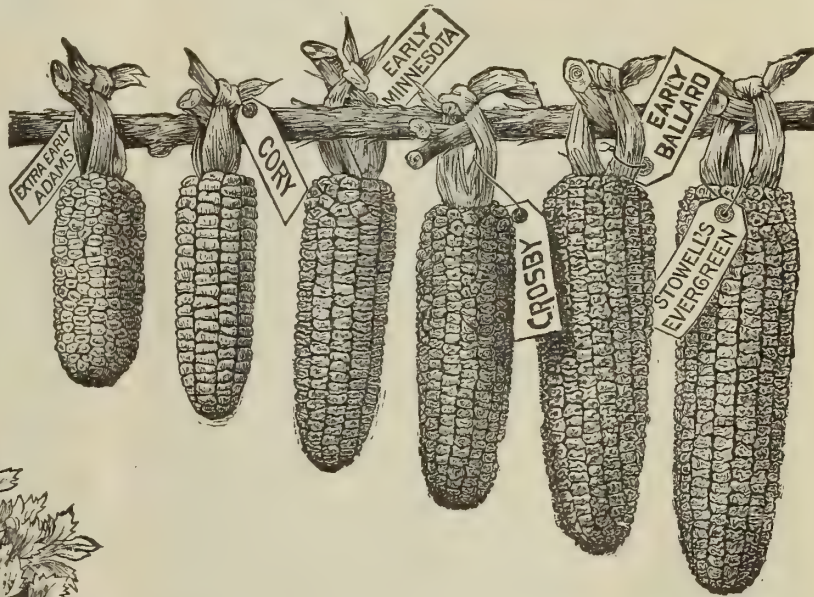
Zea Mays, OF BOTANISTS.—MAIS, GERMAN.

One quart will plant 200 hills; one peck will plant one acre in hills.

Sweet corn may be either sown in rows 4½ feet apart and the seeds planted at about 8 inches in the rows, or planted in hills at distances of 3 or 4 feet each way, according to the variety grown, or the richness of the soil in which it is planted.

Early Cory—A very early variety with good sized, large grains. Per quart, 25c.

White Cory—A selection of the Cory with white cob and kernel, equal to the original Cory in earliness and averages sweeter. Per quart, 25c.



Early Minnesota—Very early, ears fair size and uniform, plant rather dwarf; one of the best early kinds. Per quart, 25c.

Crosby's Early—One of the best of the early sort, ears short, from 12 to 16 rows. Prices on application.

Shaker's Early—Very large, white grain; early and productive. Prices on application.

Early Ballard or Perry's Hybrid—An early 12-rowed variety, kernels white, large, sweet and very tender. Per qt., 25c.

Early Mammoth—Ripens about two weeks earlier than Late Mammoth; ears somewhat smaller. Prices on application.

Hickox Improved—A valuable variety for market; ears 12 rowed, straight and handsome. Prices on application.

Stowell's Evergreen—The latest and said to be the sweetest variety. Prices on application.

Black Mexican—Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black. Per quart, 25c.

Country Gentlemen—The sweetest and most tender of any variety; very productive; small cob. Prices on application.

DANDELION.

French Garden, 45 days. A good sort, leaves broad, curly and light green. Per oz., 20c; per lb., \$2.50.

CORN SALAD.

Fetticus olitoria, OF BOTANISTS.—FELDSALAT, GERMAN.
One ounce will sow 20 square feet; six pounds will sow an acre.
Corn Salad, Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce is used to a considerable extent as a salad. It is sown on the first opening of spring, in rows one foot apart, and is fit for use in six or eight weeks from the time of sowing. If wanted early in spring, it is sown in September, covered up with straw or hay as soon as cold weather sets in and is wintered over the same way as Spinach.

Large Round Leaved.—A fine variety. Oz., 10c; lb., 75c.
Green Cabbaging.—Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.

Lepidium sativum, OF BOTANISTS.—KRESSE, GERMAN.



Broad-Leaved Garden Cress.

A well-known pungent salad. Requires to be sown thickly and covered very slightly at frequent intervals, to keep up a succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Extra Curled.—Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Broad-Leaved Garden.—Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

WATER-CRESS.

Water-Cress may be grown in any moist situation, but more successfully by the edge of a running brook. The seed may be sown in May, on the ground where it is intended to be grown, and the thinnings transplanted. The plants should be set not less than a foot apart. The Cress will be fit for gathering the second year.

Water-Cress, Common.—Per oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

CUCUMBER.

Cucumis sativus, OF BOTANISTS, GURKEN, GERMAN.
One ounce for 50 hills; two to three pounds in hills for an acre.

Plant for general use, in the open ground about June 1, in hills 6 feet apart each way, and thin to three plants in a hill; the hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil in each a shovelful of well-rotted manure, or, better still, plant on land that a crop has been taken off from, which was heavily manured for that crop. Plenty of water is the most important point, except for earliest, where the temperature must be looked to as well as the watering. A sprinkling of dry plaster will keep off the striped bug. For earliest use sow the seed in the hot-bed or greenhouse in March, in warm loam, where the temperature is about ninety degrees; cover half an inch deep, and when the plants are of fair size, transplant into hills (made in the green-house) four plants in a hill, so that when the weather permits, the whole hill can be moved to the open ground.



Improved White Spine Cucumber.

Improved Early White Spine.—A favorite market variety, of medium size, deep green, flesh crisp and of fine flavor. Per oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

New Everbearing.—It is of small size, very early, enormously productive and valuable as a green pickler. Oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Russian.—The earliest variety; small, hardy and productive. Oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Cluster.—Early, extremely productive; growing in clusters. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

"Cool and Crisp"

—Very early and productive. The skin is very dark green, almost black, covered with knobs, upon which the spines are set, which gives

it a very attractive appearance when pickled. Excellent for slicing. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.



Early Cluster Cucumber.

Corosan.—New, (see electro) very productive, fine dark green with bright stripe, very slightly prickly, flesh white, fine flavor, none better and always free from moisture and diseases. Per oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.



Corosan Cucumber.



Early Frame Cucumber.

Early Frame or Short Green.—An old and popular variety; excellent for pickling when young. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

Japanese Climbing

—Fruit of medium size, well formed, dark green color; flesh very thick and of excellent quality; may be grown as an ordinary cucumber, or will climb pole or trellis readily as beans. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

Green Prolific.—One of the best pickling sorts. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

Boston Pickling.—A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

Long Green.—A fine long fruit of excellent quality. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

Small Gherkin.—Very small bur; used for pickles. Per oz., 20c; lb. \$2.00.



Long Green Cucumber.

EGG PLANT.

Salanum malonguma, OF BOTANISTS.—EIERPFLANZE, GERMAN.
One ounce will produce about 1000 plants.

The Egg Plant is a tender vegetable and must not be planted out until the weather is warm and settled. Sow early in spring in hot-beds, or if these are not convenient, sufficient plants may be raised for a small garden by sowing a few seeds in common flower boxes in the house. There are several ways of cooking, but the most common is to cut them in slices, boil in salt and water, and then fry in butter.

Improved New York White.—The best; large, oval; white grown more extensively than any other sort. Per oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

Early Long Purple.—Early, hardy and productive; excellent for the table. Per oz., 30c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Dwarf Purple.—Dwarf, very early; small sized, ovoid fruit of good quality. Per oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

ENDIVE.

Chicorium endiva, OF BOTANISTS.—ENDIVEN, GERMAN.
One ounce will sow 60 square feet.



Green Curled Endive.

which is simply performed by tying the leaves loosely together, or by covering with boards, slates or flower pots.

Green Curled Summer—Beautifully curled, tender and crisp. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.50.

Green Curled Winter—Standard sort for fall and winter crop. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.50.

White Curled—Very tender when cut young; blanches readily. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.50.

HONEY LOCUST.

Honey Locust—Per lb., 50c.

LENTILS.

German—Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and are largely used for soups. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Crambe maritima, OF BOTANISTS.—MEERKOLE, GERMAN.
One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet and produce about 3,000 plants.



Tall Green Curled Borecole.

Sow early in May in a prepared bed, transplant in June, setting the plants and cultivating in the same manner as for Cabbages. A strong soil well manured is required.

The many varieties of Borecole are almost delicious—more delicate than Cabbage when boiled, the quality being improved after a light frost.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—Rarely exceeding 18 in. in height, but spreading under good cultivation to 3 ft. in diameter. Leaves beautifully curled, bright green; will stand out where temperature does not fall below zero. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Tall Green Curled—A taller growth of the above. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Thousand Headed Cabbage—Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

KOHL-RABI.

One ounce will sow a drill of about 200 feet.

Kohl-Rabi, or Turnip-stemmed Cabbage, is a vegetable that is not so much cultivated as it deserves to be. The stem above the ground swells into a bulb somewhat resembling a turnip; this again is crowned with leaves. The edible part is the bulb, which is dressed and served like turnips, and is very delicate and tender when young. It is very hardy, withstands drought and is a good keeper. Cultivate the same as for cabbage, but in hoeing be careful not to throw dirt into the heart of the plant, or the bulb cannot form.

Early White Vienna—Handsome, delicate; whiteball. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.

Early Purple Vienna—Purple ball; very good sort. Per oz., 20c; lb., 2.00.



White Kohl-Rabi.

LEEK.

Adiumporrum, OF BOTANISTS.—LAUCH, GERMAN.
One ounce will sow a drill of about 100 feet.



Leek.

Leeks require very rich mellow soil and a liberal dressing of well-composed manure. Sow the seed in April in rows a foot apart, and transplant in July. They should be set quite deep and in rows 15 in. apart, with 6 in. between the plants. Care must be used to avoid having the young plants overgrown by weeds. Later in the season draw earth up around the plants to blanch them.

London Flag—Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Large Yellow Pottan—Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

LETTUCE.

Latua Sativa, OF BOTANISTS.—LATTICH, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 100 square feet or 120 of Drill.

Lettuce is the most popular of all salads. It is easy of cultivation, but likes a rich moist soil, and to be crisp and tender needs to



Hanson Head Lettuce.

be grown in cool weather. For winter use, sow in hot-beds every two weeks, at the rate of one ounce of seed to 4 sashes (a sash is 3 ft. wide by 6 ft. long); cover very lightly, and transplant first to 3 inch. apart each way, after

terwards to 8 in. For garden or field, sow in rows, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, and thin to 12 inches apart in the rows.

Onondaga Market—Fine for early forcing, also for garden. Per oz., 15c; per lb., \$1.

Early Curled Silesian—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. It does not head. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Hanson—Heads large, solid, tender, crisp and of fine flavor; stands the summer heat well. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Early Prize Head—A fine strain. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Early Curled Simpson—Very early and excellent for forcing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Black Seeded Simpson—Nearly double the size of ordinary Curled Simpson; stands the summer well. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Boston Market (White-seeded Tennis Ball)—Grown extensively by market gardeners, under glass for winter use, very compact head and of the best quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Big Boston—This variety is identical in shape and color with the Boston Market, but double the size; heads well at all seasons. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Golden Queen—Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Salamander—Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Golden Stone Head—One of the earliest and best forcing, very solid; of superior quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Hubbard Market—A large white Cabbage variety, equally valuable for forcing or open ground. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Tyrolese—New (see electro.) A special characteristic of this beautiful new lettuce is that its leaves are fringed very beautifully. The heads grow to an enormous size, are firm as a stone, and leaves and ribs are very tender. Market gardeners should try this variety. Oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.



Tyrolese Lettuce.

Grand Rapids—As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot, and standing for some days after being fit to cut. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Black-seeded Tennis Ball—Per oz. 10c; lb., 80c.

Green Ice Cos—Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.

Denver Market—Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

MUSTARD.

SENF, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow about 80 feet of drill.

Mustard in a green state is a refreshing salad mixed with Cress, Lettuce or other salad plants. It is necessary to make frequent sowings of it, as it should be cut and used in a very young state, even before the first rough leaf has appeared. For early crops the seed may be sown in a hot-bed in March; for general crops at frequent intervals through the spring in drills 8 to 12 in. apart.

White London—Best for salads. Per oz., 5c; lb., 30c.

Brown or Black—More pungent in flavor than the white. Per oz., 5c; lb., 30c.

MELON, MUSK.

Cumis Melo, OF BOTANISTS.—BISAMELONE, GERMAN.

Two or three pounds for one acre.

Melons should be planted on a rather light, rich sandy loam. The middle of May is early enough for planting in open ground. Make hills about 6 feet apart each way, and put in a good shovelful of well-composted manure; press it down and cover it with earth. Upon each hill plant six to twelve seeds about half an inch deep. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends off the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

Extra Early Hackensack—This variety is nearly equal to the Hackensack in size, at least ten days earlier. The earliest and best of all netted melons. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Jenny Lind—A very early kind, of a small size, but delicious flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Skillman's Netted—Form roundish oval, flesh deep green, sweet and richly perfumed; early and delicious. Oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Yellow Cantelope—Flesh redish orange, sweet and of good flavor; an early and productive variety. Oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Large Yellow—Used in the green state for "Mangoes." Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Early Green Nutmeg—Fruit Nutmeg shape; skin deep green, finely netted; flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Early Large Nutmeg—Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Early Prolific Nutmeg—Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Surprise—A very fine new variety; flesh salmon-colored and of exquisite flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

Casaba—(Persian). A very showy cantelope, flesh orange in color. Suitable for heavy soil. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Miller's Cream—The flesh is a rich salmon color, very thick, sweet and rich; rind very thin and finely netted. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Rocky Ford—This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons, and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval; slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick green, very sweet and high flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being wonderfully uniform in shape and quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Petoseky or Paul Rose—A yellow fleshed sort, of suitable size for a basket melon, and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter, and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem. Flesh orange colored, high flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

The Emerald Gem—The flesh is of a suffused salmon color and ripens thoroughly to the extreme thin green edge. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

Bay View—Very prolific and of great size; oblong; green flesh; late. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Green Citron—Fruit medium size, deeply netted; shape nearly round, flesh green and of rich, delicious flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

MELON, WATER.

Cucurbita citrullus, OF BOTANISTS.—WASSERMELONE, GERMAN.
Four to five pounds for one acre.

Plant in hill as directed for Musk Melons, and treat in all respects the same, except that the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart.

Stokes' Extra Early—Early and of fine quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Phinney's Early—Flesh deep red, of superior quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.



Early Green Nutmeg Musk Melon.



Surprise Musk Melon.



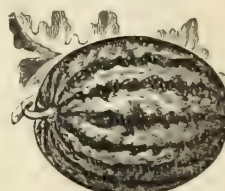
Early Curlen Silesian Lettuce.



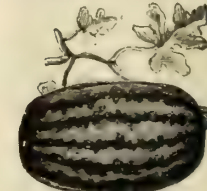
Mountain Sweet.



Phinney's Early.



Mountain Sprout.



Ice Cream.

Black Spanish—Large, roundish nearly black; dark red flesh; early. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Mountain Sprout—A large, long variety; striped skin, flesh red, of superior quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Mountain Sweet—An old favorite; form rather long, color dark green; seeds dark; a very solid melon, sweet and crisp; a safe variety for northern growing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Ice Cream—White seeded; fruit round, of medium size, skin pale green, flesh scarlet, crisp and delicious. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Cuban Queen—This is a large variety, often weighing 80 pounds and upwards. The rind is marked with regular stripes of light and dark green. It is a very showy variety. Oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

The Boss—This new melon has a very dark skin, slightly ribbed and is long in shape. It is very heavy for its size, which, however, is not large; flesh solid, red and sugary. By many this melon is very highly esteemed. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Sealy Bark—Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Mammoth Gray Monarch—The largest melon grown; crimson flesh; excellent quality and one of the best shippers. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Kolb Gem or American Champion—The skin of this variety is dark green marbled with lighter shades; shape slightly oval; size large and remarkably uniform; rind very thin, yet so remarkably firm and tenacious that it bears transportation without breakage and injury; flesh tender, melting and of unsurpassing quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Dixie—A new variety said to have the excellent shipping qualities of Kolb's Gem, to which must be added fine flavor and productivity. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Mammoth Ironclad—A large fine melon of excellent quality and good flavor; flesh of dainty red color, and more crystalline than the Cuban Queen; a splendid keeper and shipper. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Christmas—Fine, good keeper. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Citron for Preserving—It is used for preserves only; is very hardy and productive. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

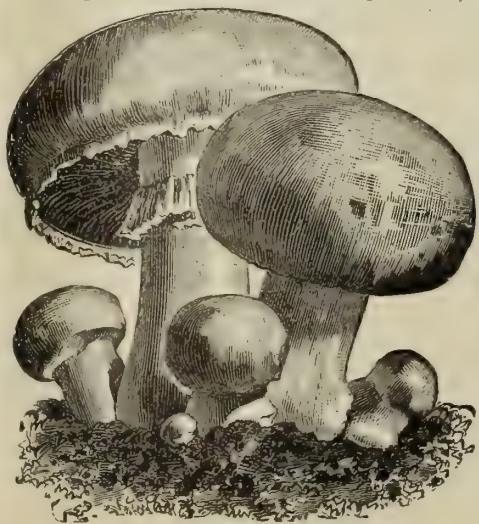
MUSHROOM SPAWN.

SCHWAMM, GERMAN.

Ten pounds will spawn about ten square feet.

Mushroom beds may be made in a warm, dry cellar, or in any building where the frost does not penetrate, and in the open air

during the fall and summer months. About a fortnight or three weeks before the beds are to be made, collect a quantity of fresh horse manure without the straw; place it in a heap under cover, and as it heats keep turning it over once or twice a week until the fiery heat has been exhausted, which will require from ten to fourteen days time. When the manure is in a condition to be made up, lay out your bed according to your requirements, say 3 feet wide, 10 feet long and from 2 to



Mushrooms.

3 feet deep, heat it well down with the back of the spade as the process of building goes on. When the bed has been made some time, say a week or thereabouts, and the heat sufficiently declined

to a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees, the Spawn may be put into it. Break the Spawn in pieces 2 inches square, and put them 6 inches apart all over the bed, then cover the bed with 2 inches of rich soil, the stronger the better, but of a loamy quality, beating it down firmly with a spade. The soil used for this purpose should be in a pliable condition, and not wet or over dry.

French—Imported. In boxes of 3 lbs., \$1.00.

NASTURTIUM.

One ounce will sow about 20 feet of drill.

Cultivated both for use and ornament; the green seed pods preserved in vinegar make an excellent pickle. The young leaves are also useful in salads. Its beautiful scarlet and orange colored flowers, which bloom freely all summer, add a charm to the garden.

Tall Nasturtium—Mixed. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 80c.

Dwarf Nasturtium—Mixed. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 80c.

OKRA OR GOMBO.

Hi iscus esculentis, OF BOTANISTS.—OCHER, GERMAN.

One ounce will plant about 75 hills.

This plant is extensively cultivated for its green pods, which are used in soups and stews, and are very wholesome and nutritious. Sow about the middle of May, in hills about 2½ feet apart, and thin out to three plants in a hill.

Dwarf White—Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Dwarf Green—Very early. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Long Green—Long ribbed pods; very productive. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Dwarf White Okra.

ONIONS.

Allium cepa, OF BOTANISTS.—ZWEIBEL, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 6 pounds for one acre.

For onion culture the ground should be prepared the previous autumn by plowing or spading deeply, incorporating a heavy dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure. A rather strong, deep, rich, loamy soil is considered most suitable, although we have seen splendid crops raised on a stiff clay soil, which was well underdrained. Sow the seed as early in spring as practicable, in shallow drills 1 foot apart, covering with fine soil, which should be pressed down by the use of a light roller, or the back of a spade. When the young plants are strong enough, thin out to 4 inches apart. Keep the surface open and free from weeds by hoeing frequently



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.

Australian Brown—A variety which has become very popular in California because of its good keeping qualities, which are, however, more marked in that climate than in the Eastern States. The medium sized bulb is nearly spherical, being slightly flattened, reddish brown in color, and very hard; rather strong flavored. Per oz., 10c; lb., 85c.

Extra Early Red—The first to ripen, and one of the handsomest of the red sorts. A small or medium sized flat variety; an abundant producer, and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored, and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield. Very desirable for early market use. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers—A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and mild flavored; skin brownish yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper. Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

Yellow Danvers—An early variety, good keeper and excellent market sort. Good size; has a thin yellow skin. Per oz., 15c; lb., 85c.



Large Red Wethersfield Onion.

Large Red Wethersfield—A well known sort; grows to a large size; very productive and an excellent keeper. Per oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00.

Southport Red Globe—Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Southport White Globe—A large globe-shaped onion, firm, fine grained, of mild flavor, keeps well, commands the highest market price. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$1.75.

White Portugal—A handsome onion of mild flavor, fine for early winter use, and much used for picklings when small. It is not a good keeper. Per oz., 25c; lb., \$1.75.

White Silver Skin (for bunching)—Per oz. 20c; lb., \$1.75.

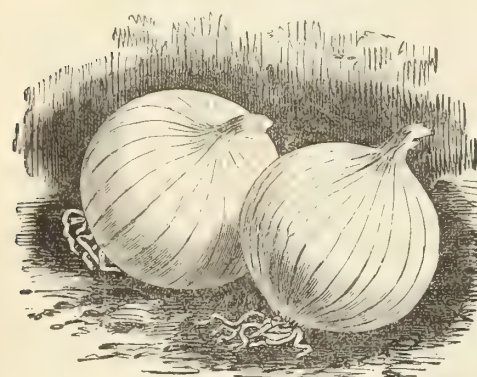
Southport

Yellow Globe—Clear yellow color, good shape and an excellent keeper. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.60.

Prizetaker—A yellow-skinned variety of enormous size; globe shape; excellent flavored. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Yellow Straw Colored—Per oz. 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Giant Rocca—Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.



White Globe Onion.

Large Italian Red Tripoli—Per oz. 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Giant White Italian Tripoli—Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

ONION SETS.

These sets should be planted out as early in spring as the ground is dry enough to work. Plant them in rows 1 foot apart, with sets 3 or 4 inches apart. When raised from sets the onions can be used in the green state in June, or they will be ripened in July.

White Onion Sets.

Yellow Onion Sets.

Potato Onion, or Multiplier.

Top or Button Onions.

Shallots.

Prices per bushel on application.

PARSLEY.

Apium petroselinum, OF BOTANISTS.—PETERSELIE, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Parsley succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil. The seeds germinate very slowly. It should be sown early in spring. Sow thickly in rows one foot apart and one-half inch deep.

Double Curled—A fine dwarf variety, excellent for garnishing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

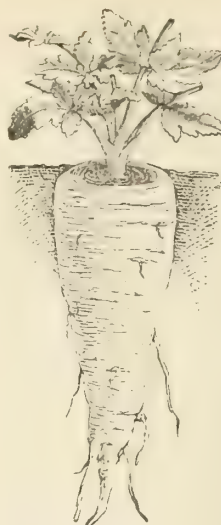
Champion Moss Curled—A fine variety; best for market and private use. Per oz., 10c; lb. 60c.

Fern Leaved—Valuable for table decoration. Oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

PARSNIP.

Partinaca sativa, OF BOTANISTS.—PASTINAKE, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, 5 pounds for one acre.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

Sow as early in spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, covering with fine soil to the depth of half an inch. The soil should be rich and deep manured, if possible, the previous autumn. Thin out the young plants to about six inches apart, and keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds. Aside from its merits as a table vegetable, the Parsnip is one of the best and most economical roots for field culture, as it not only produces an abundant and almost certain crop, but furnishes the most nutritious food for cattle.

Long Smooth or Hollow Crown.—A standard table sort; the most productive for field culture. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

The Student—Recommended for small gardens. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Long White—A standard variety. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

PEAS.

Round Peas, 60 pounds to bushel; Wrinkled Peas, 56 pounds.

Pisum sativum, OF BOTANISTS.—ERBSEN, GERMAN.

One quart for 75 feet of drill; 2 to 3 bushels in drills for an acre.

Peas luxuriate in free, light, rather rich soil, abounding with vegetable matter. The ground should be manured, if possible, the previous autumn; well decomposed manure is the most suitable, and if applied at the time of planting, it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, especially in the bottom of the drill. Plant the early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked, the others in succession from April to June. For private use they are generally sown in double or single rows, in drills about 2 feet apart and 3 inches deep, for the dwarf varieties, and 3 to 4 feet apart and 4 inches deep for the taller varieties. Those growing over 2½ feet in height should be bushed.

*Subject to market changes.

Extra Early Varieties.

Alaska—An excellent early blue Pea; ripens uniformly; 2½ feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.50.

American Wonder—One of the best and most desirable varieties grown; being a cross between Champion and Little Gem is sufficient guarantee of its superior qualities; 1 foot. Per qt., 30c; bush., \$7.00.

Philadelphia Extra Early—A favorite variety; extensively grown in the south; 2½ feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.50.

Earliest of All—Most productive early pea; delicious flavor; 2½ feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.50.

McLean's Little Gem—One of the best dwarf wrinkled marrows grown; very productive and of fine flavor; 1 foot. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$6.00.

Extra Early Premium Gem—A very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem type, on which it is a great improvement. Height, 15 inches. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$6.00.

Extra Early Kents—Productive, well-filled pods; uniform in ripening; 2½ feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.50.

First and Best—Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening; 2½ feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.50.

Nott Excelsior—A splendid extra early wrinkled new sort; very prolific; 1 foot. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$7.00.

Gradus, or Prosperity—This fine, extra early combines the finest quality with extreme earliness, and is also very productive. It is very hardy, and can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas; grows vigorous and healthy; 2½ feet. Per qt., 50c.

Second Early Varieties.

McLean's Advancer—The standard market gardeners' variety, for second early and principal crop; green wrinkled; pods long, well filled, of excellent quality, unexcelled for private gardens; 2½ feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.75.

Horsford's Market Garden—A grand wrinkled variety, coming in between Little Gem and Advancer. The vines are 2 feet high, very regular in growth. It is a prolific bearer and has yielded more shelled peas per acre than any other American variety. The pods, although of medium size, are numerous, and are literally packed with peas of a delicious sweet flavor. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.75.

Heroine—One of the best of recent introduction; large, curved, showy pods; an immense cropper; peas of finest quality. Height, 2 to 2½ feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.00.

For General Crop.

Everbearing—This variety is branching in habit and should be sown thinner than other varieties. Height, 3 feet; foliage large, pods 3 to 4 inches long, peas large size, and excellent quality. A continuous bearing sort. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.50.

Telephone—This remarkable pea is a week earlier than Champion of England; pods 5 to 7 inches in length, and containing from eight to twelve peas of unequaled flavor; 3 feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$5.50.

Champion of England—One of the best known of the older varieties; a tall growing, green, wrinkled marrow; quality unsurpassed by any other pea; pod medium; peas large; vine about five feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.00.

Juno—Late wrinkled pea, with large, straight pods filled with delicious dark green peas of large size; 3 feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.50.

Yorkshire Hero—This magnificent variety has become very popular; as a main crop pea it has few if any equals. Long, round pods, closely filled with large, luscious, wrinkled peas; of extra fine quality for table use, and very productive; 3 feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$4.50.

Duke of York—A great advance by way of earliness in that class to which Telephone and Duke of Albany belong; being a week or ten days earlier and of much dwarfer habit, having the same large, handsome pods and superior quality and flavor of the peas, it is by far the most valuable and desirable of its class. Height, 2½ feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., \$5.50.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—The standard variety for garden or field use; hardly as productive; 4 ft. Per qt., 15c; bush., \$2.50.

Dwarf White Marrowfat—An old variety of dwarf habit, and on that account preferable for small gardens; 3 feet. Per qt., 15c; bush., \$2.50.

PEPPERS.

Capsicum annum, OF BOTANISTS—SPANISH, PFEFFER, GERMAN.
One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Sow early in April in a hot bed, in shallow drills 6 inches apart, and transplant to open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Set the plants in mellow soil, in rows 15 inches apart and the same distance apart in the rows. The seed may also be sown in the open ground but not until all danger of frost is past.

Ruby King—An excellent new variety, of large size and mild flavor. Per oz., 25c; lb., \$2.25.

Mammoth Golden Queen—Same as Ruby King, but that it is yellow. Per oz., 25c; lb., \$2.25.

Bell, or Bull Nose—An early variety of mild flavor, a favorite for packing and for use in the natural state. Per oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

Sweet Mountain or Mammoth—Of large size, best for Mangoes. Per oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Squash—Productive; much used for pickles. Per oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

Spanish Monstrous—Mild and pleasant. Per oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

Long Red Cayenne—Per oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

Oxheart—Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling. Per oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.



Spanish Monstrous Peppers.



Bell, or Bull Nose Peppers.

Columbia, new (see electro.) Medium early, color red, grows to enormous size, flesh very thick, sweet and fine flavor. Oz., 40c; lb., \$3.00.



Columbia Peppers.

PUMPKIN.

Curcubita pepo, OF BOTANISTS.—MELONEN-KURBISS, GERMAN.

A vegetable cultivated more for the farm than the garden, is esteemed in some sections for making pies. In some parts of New England are planted in fields of corn. They should not be planted where they will be liable to mix with squashes. When planted by themselves they should be planted 8 feet apart.

Large Cheese—A very hardy and productive variety; best for cooking purposes. Per lb., 50c.

Connecticut Field—The common variety usually grown for feeding stock. Per lb., 25c.

King of the Mammoth—Grows to an immense size. Per lb., \$1.00.

RADISH.

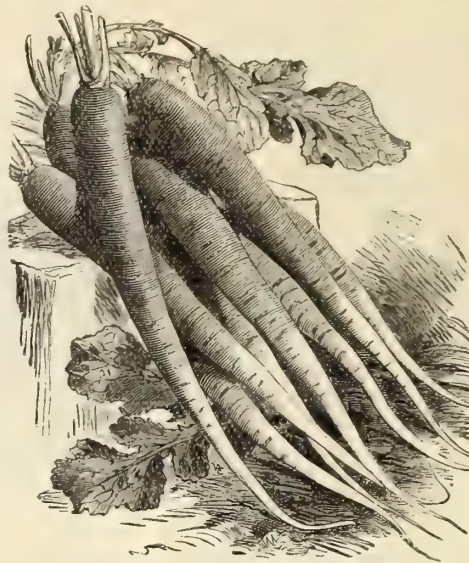
Raphanus sativus, OF BOTANISTS.—RADIES,
GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

There are two classes of Radishes, those for spring and summer use, which are small and arrive quickly at maturity, and those for winter use, which are large and mature slowly, and with proper care can be kept all winter. The summer Radishes should be used while young and tender; if allowed to grow too long they become tough and stringy; they thrive best in a light rich soil. For a successive supply, sow from the middle of March to September at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply, they may be sown on a mild hot-bed in February. The winter varieties may be sown the latter part of July to middle of September.



Extra Early Scarlet White Tipped Radish.
[Forcing.]



[New Long Scarlet Short Top] Radish.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Bright scarlet, fading to pure white at the base. Tender, mild flavor; early. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER
Tragopogon porrifolius, OF BOTANISTS.
HAFERWURZEL, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.



Long Black Spanish Winter Radish.

French Breakfast—Scarlet with white tip, shape nearly oval; good for forcing or summer sowing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Early Short Top Long Scarlet—One of the standard sorts for market and private gardens. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—A new variety, perfect in shape; skin dark red; flesh white with very small tap root. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Vick's Early Scarlet Globe—Of distinct shape, brilliant color, short-leaved; crisp and white; an excellent variety for forcing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Early White Turnip-Rooted—Another sort for early use, round in form and of clear white color. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Chartier—A very attractive sort. Color bright salmon scarlet, shading to white; very crisp, tender and mild. Oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Long Black Spanish Winter—A large, long variety; one of the hardiest; firm in texture. Per oz.; 10c; lb., 60c.

Large White Summer Turnip—The market gardener's favorite; large turnip-shaped, white, very crisp and mild. Oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Giant Stuttgart—Very large. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Round Black Spanish—A winter Radish cultivated in autumn, and keeping like a potato, in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the skin is black the flesh is as white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Long White Spanish Winter—Of milder flavor than the black varieties. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Russian Long White Winter—A winter Radish, sometimes reaching the weight of three pounds, and keeping long in edible condition. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Rose China Winter—Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant; fine for winter use. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

White Lady Finger—A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet, and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

White Chinese—Pure white. A quick summer variety. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.



Salsify.

A very delicate and nutritious esculent, especially esteemed for its peculiar oyster flavor. Sow the seed early in spring, in drills 12 inches apart 1 inch deep, thinning out the young plants to 6 inches.

Salsify, Long White—Per oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new large variety. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.

SPINACH.

Spinacia aleracea, OF BOTANISTS.—
SPINAT, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

For early use sow in August or September, in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, using 16 pounds of seed per acre. For summer use, sow early in spring, in the same way as above, using rather less seed. If the plants are too thick, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.

Round Thick-Leaved—The variety in most general use. Equally good for spring or summer sowing. Per oz., 5c; lb., 25c.

Prickly or Fall—An exceedingly hardy variety; adapted for fall sowing. Per oz., 5c; lb., 25c.

Extra Large Round-Leaved—A standard sort. Per oz., 5c; lb., 25c.

SPINACH—Continued.

Large Viroflay Spinach.

Large-Leaved Viroflay—A very fine selection of the old lettuce-leaved Spinach; for summer use it is excellent. Per oz., 5c; lb., 25c.

Long Standing—A desirable sort that does not incline to run to seed as much as others. Per oz., 5c; lb., 25c.

Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved—Leaves wrinkled or curled; best for market growers or fall sowing. Per oz., 5c; lb., 25c.

Extra Large Prickly—Vigorous and hardy. Per oz., 5c; lb., 25c.



Large Prickly Spinach.

SQUASH.

Cucubita melopepo—KURBISS, GERMAN.

Bush sorts, 1 oz. to 50 hills, 6 lbs. per acre. Running sorts, 1 oz. to 16 hills, 4 lbs. per acre.

Squash should be planted in a warm, light, rich soil, after the weather has become settled and warm, about the middle of May or June. Plant in well-manured hills in the same manner as Cucumbers and Melons. Eight to ten seeds should be sown in each hill.

Early Summer Bush Crookneck—The best sort for summer; very early and productive. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.



Summer Crookneck Squash.

Excellent flavor, keeps well. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Early Golden Bush Scalloped—An early sort of deep orange yellow. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

White Bush Scalloped. This and Golden Bush are esteemed the earliest; are grown almost exclusively for first crop. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Boston Marrow Earliest of fall sorts; ready for use very soon after the summer varieties; rich orange color, good size, excellent flavor, keeps well. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Early Prolific Marrow—It is very prolific and of a deep rich color both inside and out; fine grained, rich flavor and unusually good keeper. Per oz., 10c; lb., 65c.

Improved Orange Marrow—An improved Boston Marrow, quite distinct, very early and of most delicate flavor, suitable for fall or winter. Per oz., 10c; lb., 65c.

Vegetable Marrow—A favorite English sort, skin greenish yellow, flesh white, soft rich flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Hubbard—The standard winter Squash, grown more extensively than any other late variety; color dark green, shell extremely hard, flesh dry, fine grained, sweet, excellent keeper. Oz. 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Hubbard—Grows to an enormous size; of the same fine table quality as the ordinary Hubbard. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

Essex Hybrid—A cross between the Hubbard and Turban, with color, shape and qualities of the latter and the dryness and hard shell of the former. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Turban—Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor. Oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Marblehead—Another excellent winter variety, of a bluish color; has all the qualities of the Hubbard; a very solid, heavy squash. Per oz., 10c; lb., 65c.

Burpee's Fordhook—One of the best winter squashes; fine quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Winter Crookneck—An old and well-known variety, keeps remarkably well, not quite as rich or sweet as many others. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

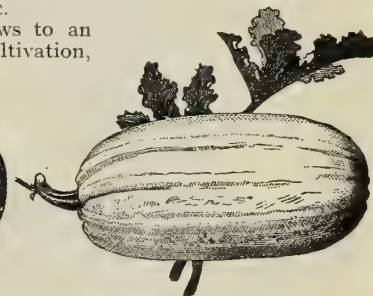
Mammoth Chili—Grows to an immense size if given high cultivation,



Hubbard Squash.



Turban Squash.



Vegetable Marrow Squash.

sometimes weighing considerably over 100 pounds; valuable for table use or stock feeding. Per oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

TOMATO.

Salanum lycopersicum. OF BOTANISTS—LIEBESAPFEL, GERMAN.

One ounce for 1,500 plants, 1-4 (to transplant) for an acre.

To obtain fruit very early, sow in the hot-bed in March. In about five weeks plants should be transplanted to another hot-bed, setting them about 4 or 5 inches apart. Here they should remain, having all the air possible, until about the middle of May, when they may be put out in the ground.

Atlantic Prize—The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Ruby—The earliest large size Tomato, rich crimson color; one of the leading varieties. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Livingston's Favorite—Ripens evenly and early, very prolific; good flavor; bears shipping well. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Livingston's Perfection—Early variety, perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly and bears abundantly. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Livingston's Beauty—Handsome variety, growing in clusters; bright, glossy crimson, very solid, smooth and a good yielder, holding its size late in the season. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

TOMATO.—Continued.

Acme—One of the earliest, handsome, medium-sized fruit, of a dark red color, tinged with purple. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Prolific—Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

General Grant—Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Red Smooth—Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Canada Victor (early)—Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Ignotum—For some years past a favorite variety in certain sections; large and showy. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Paragon—Large, solid and as smooth as an apple. Deep red in color. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Puritan—Large, smooth, bright, scarlet. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Trophy. (Selected.)—One of the best standard varieties; fruit large, smooth, bright red, solid and good flavor. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Dwarf Champion—The plant is of dwarf and compact growth, with thick, stiff, short-jointed stems. Very prolific. Per oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

The Stone—A main crop variety; very large, bright scarlet color; smooth and very solid; ripens evenly to the stem without a crack. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Scoville's Hybrid—Medium early, smooth, good-keeper. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Golden Queen—Color a beautiful canary yellow; desirable for table use, forming a beautiful contrast in a dish with red Tomatoes. Per oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Semper—New (see electro), bears large clusters of plum shaped scarlet fruits, of medium size and earliness, solid and fine flavor; a great yielder. Oz., 50c; lb., \$4.50.



Semper Tomato.



Red Top White Globe Turnip.



Sweet White German Turnip.

TURNIP.

Brassica rapa, BOTANIST.—WEISSE RUBE, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds, 1 acre.

For the spring crop, commence sowing the early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked in drills 15 inches apart; thin out the plant to 5 or 6 inches apart. It is important to get them started very early, so that they may have time to grow of a sufficient size before very hot weather, when they will soon become tough and strong. For the fall and main crop, sow from the middle of July to the last of August, in drills as directed for the spring sowing.

Red Top Strap Leaf.

Rapid grower and of mild flavor, the most popular variety for early use, either for the table or for stock. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

White Flat Dutch

—The best early white variety for table or market use. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Sweet White German

—Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.



Red Top Strap Leaf Turnip.

Early White Strap Leaf—Differs from the red only in color. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Red Top White Globe—An early variety, globe shaped. Is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early Turnip for market garden purposes. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Yellow Aberdeen—A very hardy and productive variety; good for either table or stock. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Long White or Cow Horn—A quick growing, carrot-shaped variety; an excellent sort for table use. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

White Egg—Its shape is nearly oval or egg; flesh very firm and fine grained, thin and perfectly smooth skin; both flesh and skin are of snowy whiteness; flavor mild and sweet. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—A very distinct yellow Turnip. One of the best table varieties. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Yellow Ruta Baga—Yellow flesh variety; grown for stock or table. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

White Ruta Baga—White flesh variety; grown for stock or table. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

TOBACCO SEED.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 35c.

Spanish—The earliest and best American-Spanish, and a favorite cigar variety, increasing in demand and culture every year. Per oz., 40c. **Wilson's Hybrid**—Per oz., 50c.



Sweet Marjoram.

SWEET OR POT HERBS.

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Anise .....	.05	.10	Coriander .....	.05	.10
Sweet Basil .....	.05	.20	Sweet Marjoram. See cut.	.10	.20
Caraway .....	.05	.10	Rosemary .....	.10	.30
Dill .....	.05	.10	Sage .....	.05	.10
Fennel .....	.05	.10	Summer Savory .....	.05	.10
Lavender .....	.10	.20	Thyme .....	.10	.25
Saffron .....	.10	.25	Poppy .....	.05	.20
Rue .....	.10	.20	Tansy .....	.10	.30
Mignonette .....	.05	.20	Wormwood .....	.10	.20

CLOVER.**Alsike or Swedish Clover—(TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM.)**

The earliest large clover. Possibly a Hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet,

extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling. This clover is fast gaining popularity. It is the most hardy of all the clovers, perennial, and its long, strong, fibrous roots taking a firm, deep, wide-spread hold upon the soil prevents washing away of the earth from the hillsides, and enables it to resist the extreme of drought and wet. On rich,

moist soil, yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, and may be cut several times in the season. Clover-sick lands will



Alsike or Hybrid Clover.

sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike; which lands after three years Alsike, and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. Its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay, and cattle prefer it to any other forage. Heads are globular; the flowers are a distinct light pink, very sweet and fragrant, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This clover seeds itself freely the first year. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of ten pounds per acre; sixty pounds to the bushel.

Subject to slight variations in price.

Large Red Clover

Small Red Clover

White Clover

Alsike or Hybrid Clover

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover

Market Prices.

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover—

(MEDICAGO SATIVA.)

This is perhaps the most valuable variety for the permeable subsoils, consisting of loam, sand and gravel, as its roots penetrates to a great depth, far below the average of other plants. It is more difficult to establish the first year, requiring a fine mellow soil, but will then produce a prolific crop from five to twelve years. It yields a prodigious amount of green fodder for cattle, and should be cut when first commencing to bloom. It is no sooner cut than it pushes out fresh

shoots, and the aftergrowth is something wonderful. In the driest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, Lucerne is as fresh and green as in spring, because the roots go down to the moisture in the ground. It may be cut and used green, or cut and used like ordinary clover hay. Although such a prodigious yielder, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it. It should not be sown on compact clay soils, or even with light subsoil. Twenty to thirty pounds to the acre. Sixty pounds per bushel. Market prices.



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover.

Scarlet or Crimson Clover—(TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.)

The most beautiful of all clovers, readily distinguished by the bright crimson color of its flowers. Exceedingly productive and very palatable to cattle. It is the latest of all the clover family and thus affords a desirable succession of green food. A more valuable crop than this annual clover does not exist. As an improver of the soil, or for an early summer forage or hay crop, it is

unsurpassed. As a green manuring crop for grain, fruit or trucking crops, it gives the very best results, while for improving poor land it has no equal. At present it is in much demand. Has proved exceedingly valuable, both as a Cattle-feeding Clover and as a green manure for plowing under. In this latitude it may be sown any time between March and September. It succeeds on nearly every kind of soil, standing southern suns and Northern winters. Sow ten or fifteen pounds to the acre. Market prices.



Crimson Clover.

MILLETS.

Millet, German—(*Panicum Germanicum*.) This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On one occasion thirteen tons of dry, clean hay was cut from three acres. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.



Hungarian Millet.

Millet, Hungarian—(*Panicum Hungariensis*.) An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily, and with stands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant in strong soil reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody.

Millet, Common—Requires a dry, rich soil. Can be sown as late as the 1st of August for hay; for seed should be sown from May 10th. to May 15th. Market price.

Millet, Japanese—(*Panicum Crus Galli*.) This new Millet was imported from Japan. Has yielded in America about seven tons dry straw and ninety bushels of seed per acre. Height 6 feet. Has numerous side leaves and heads a foot in length. The fodder is relished by cattle and

horses, and the ground seed makes an excellent feed for poultry and cattle. Sow one peck per acre.

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull—This improved variety is said to be much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious.

New Japanese Buckwheat—*This is the most productive of all buckwheat, and decidedly the most profitable variety to raise.* Sown the same day as the *Silver Hull*, it ripened a week earlier and yielded almost as much again. From ONE GRAIN planted in a garden the product was 850 ripe kernels. The kernels are at least twice the size of any other variety; in color they are also distinct, being a rich, dark shade of brown. The flour made from it is equal in quality to that of any other buckwheat, while it is *much more productive*, and succeeds well as far north as New Hampshire. It need not be sown so thickly as other kinds.

GRASS SEED.

For Lawns, Croquet Grounds, Etc.

Lawn Grasses—Central Park Mixture, composed of dwarf and close-growing grasses which, properly manured, will produce a fine velvety lawn and permanent sod. Per lb., 25c.

Lawn Grasses—French mixture; dwarf and close-growing grasses, especially adapted to dry and gravelly soil. Per lb., 25c.

Lawn Grasses—Mixture of best Grasses, especially adapted for shady situations. Per lb., 25c.

Creeping Bent—(*Agrostis stolonifera*.) An excellent variety for lawns or pastures; succeeds well in deep soils. Per lb., 25c.

Crested Dogtail—(*Cynosurus cristatus*.) An excellent grass for hard, dry soils; valuable for pastures and lawns. Twenty-five pounds to the acre. Per lb., 45c.

English Rye Grass—(*Lolium perenne*.) A very nutritious, rapid-growing variety; valuable for meadows and pastures. Per lb., 10c.

Hard Fescue—(*Festuca duriuscula*.) One of the most desirable dwarf grasses; excellent for dry soils. Thirty pounds to the acre. Per lb., 15c.

Kentucky Blue Grass—(*Poa pratensis*.) Well known and extensively grown in all parts of the country; thrives well in a variety of soils and endures the hottest summers. Per lb., 15c.

Meadow Fescue—(*Festuca pratensis*.) A valuable grass for permanent pastures; very productive and nutritious. Forty pounds to the acre. Per lb., 12c.

Orchard Grass—(*Dactylis glomerata*.) A valuable pasture grass; relished by stock of all kinds; particularly adapted for growing in shady, moist places, under trees, etc. Per lb., 15c.

Fancy Red Top—(*Agrostus vulgaris*.) Valuable for either pastures or lawns. Per lb., 15c.

Rhode Island Bent—(*Agrostus canina*.) A valuable grass, mostly used for lawns, for which it is one of the best. Sow three bushels to the acre. Per lb., 25c.

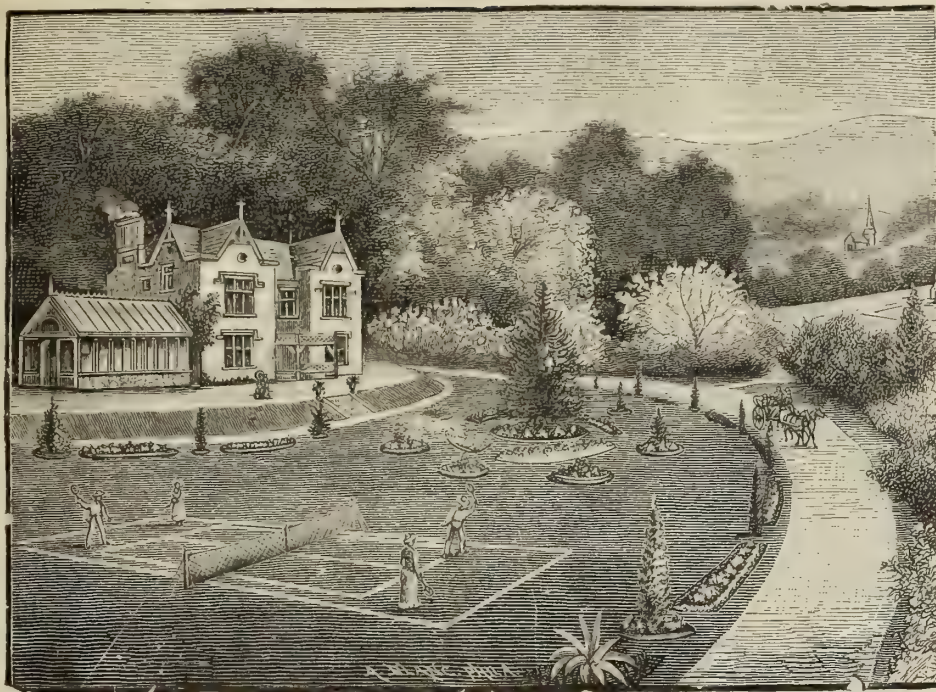
Sweet Vernal Grass. Annual. Valuable for mixing with pasture grasses on account of its vernal growth, and for the fragrant odor which the leaves emit when partially dry, thus sweetening hay. Per lb., 20c.

Timothy or Herd Grass—(*Phleum pratense*.) A variety well known, producing a profitable hay crop in most soils. Per lb. 10c.

Wood Meadow Grass—(*Poa nemoralis*.) A very productive grass; thrives well under trees; 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 40c.

White Clover—(*Trifolium repens*.) Valuable for lawns and pastures. Per lb., 30c.

ALL GRASS SEEDS in 100 lb. lots at low prices.



CHOICE FIELD CORN.

Longfellow—A variety well adapted for the Northern States. It is an eight-rowed yellow flint sort, with ears from 10 to 15 inches long, of an average diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cob small, grain large and broad.

Angel of Midnight.
Eight-Rowed Dutton.
Early Red Glazed.
Early Sanford White Flint.
Early Mastodon Dent.

Market prices.

CORN FOR ENSILAGE.

The large demand that has sprung up the last few years for ensilage seed corn, has brought out several so-called new ensilage varieties. After many experiments in all parts of the country, the varieties which I here list have been found among the most desirable. Varieties of ensilage corn, which are in most demand, the past three years, are those which produce a large amount of foliage and a good quantity of fair quality of grain, with the least possible amount of stock. My seed of these varieties, unlike that usually offered for seed, will be prepared in the same manner as all my seed corn—not full of cobs, dirt or decayed kernels.

SOU FODDER CORN.

Growing in height from 12 to 16 feet, with small and tender stalks, and yielding as high as 40 tons per acre. Being grown and cured with great care, every kernel will be sure to grow. In sowing this corn one bushel per acre will be found sufficient. The kernel being only about one-half the size of the common Southern Ensilage and Western corn. Has been acknowledged wherever grown to be the best fodder corn known. Per bu., market price.

LEAMING CORN.

This popular and distinct variety of yellow dent corn certainly has, beyond question, reached the greatest success of any yellow dent corn that has ever been brought before the American public. It was brought to its present high standard by 30 years' systematic selection, by Mr. J. S. Leaming of Southern Ohio. This corn is too well known to enter into a detailed description of its merits here. Suffice it to say that it is a uniform, medium sized, very early, (maturing in 90 to 115 days,) very heavy, long eared

PREPARATION AND CARE OF LAWNS.

To have a fine lawn it is essential to give particular attention to the preparation of the soil, light and fine on the surface, proper drainage and fertilizing (the best lawn fertilizer should be used), rolling and a selection of seed that will produce a short, velvety appearance during the entire season, from spring until late in the fall. As some grasses are more luxuriant in spring, others in summer and others in autumn, it is necessary to exercise the greatest care and caution in selecting a mixture that will produce the above mentioned velvety appearance. After our long experience with the Central Park Mixture we unhesitatingly recommend it to be the best—adapted to our soil and climate—resisting severe droughts. Sow in the spring or fall at the rate of one pound to every square rod. Seed may be sown in fall as late as from 1st of September to 1st of October, according to the weather. Lawn grass of good quality should produce a fair mat of herbage in from 70 to 90 days.

Per lb.	
Best Lawn Fertilizers.....	4 cents.
Best Bone Flour.....	4 "

corn, with stock growing medium tall, and very thick and strong, with a large amount of foliage. During the past two years this corn has come to the front in the dairy regions of the Northern United States, and in the Dominion, as a hard-to-beat ensilage corn. During the past winter and spring I had a very large trade on this variety for ensilage seed. Per bushel, market price.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH.

I have the seed of this extra early yellow dent corn, in its original purity. It matures in 80 to 90 days, but is too small for any latitude south of Chicago, Ill., except for late planting. I have the genuine pure seed. Per bushel, market price.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Dwarf Essex Rape of the True Biennial Variety is considered indispensable by the sheep and cattle farmers of Great Britain, and is fast coming into use in this country on account of its rapid growth, being ready to feed in ten weeks from sowing, and producing twenty-five to thirty tons of green forage to the acre. It grows to a height of three feet and covers the surface so densely as to smother out all weeds and to kill quack and other objectionable grasses. It can be sown all through the season, being perfectly hardy, withstands drought, and will produce a crop in any soil by sowing broadcast at the rate of five pounds to the acre, or in drills or rows two feet apart at the rate of three pounds per acre. While unequalled as a pasture for sheep, as a fattening food for all cattle, calves or pigs, it is without a rival in point of cheapness, furnishing succulent food from May to December. Per lb., 10c; bushel of 50 lbs., \$3.00.

COW PEAS.

Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre, on land thoroughly pulverized, and disk or plow with a cultivator or double shovel plow. If wanted for hay, cut when Peas are forming; cure as clover. If Peas are for fertilizer, sow same quantity after same preparation as for hay, turn under when Peas are in bloom. If farmers will first roll and disk Peas they will turn under much easier and be more satisfactory. For a fertilizer especially to be followed by wheat or corn, they are simply the best. Bear in mind that the Southern Cow Pea belongs to the Bean family, therefore must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger from frost is past.

SOJA OR SOY BEANS.

This valuable forage plant has attracted increasing attention yearly. It is one of the most nutritious of all vegetable products. It will produce a crop of twenty to thirty bushels per acre, and is as easily grown as other beans. For pasturing or feeding as green fodder it is very valuable, and nearly equal to clover for fertilizing. The dry beans when ground make an excellent meal for feeding to milch cows. When roasted and ground they form an excellent substitute for coffee. Sow half a bushel broadcast, or plant in drills three feet apart, and one to one and one-half feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre.

Bromus Inermis—The introduction of brome grass (*Bromus Inermis*) has given the people a pasture and meadow grass of great promise. It has already been proved that it will succeed under conditions that will prove fatal to timothy, orchard grass or alfalfa. The area planted is constantly increasing, and the demand promises to be greater this spring than ever before. It is a vigorous, hardy perennial, with strong, creeping root stocks, smooth, upright, leafy stems, one to four feet high, and loose, open panicles, or "seed heads," four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon growing out other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable drought-resisting qualities have proved it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where other grasses could hardly exist. It grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture. Smooth brome grass is essentially an early spring and late fall pasture grass. If one desires to use it for pasture at once, it will be better to seed it thickly at the rate of twenty-five pounds per acre. The land should be fall plowed, disked and harrowed thoroughly, and the seed sown in the spring. Sow broadcast at the rate of 18 to 20 pounds per acre, and harrow it thoroughly.

Kaffir Corn—Kaffir Corn belongs to the non-sacharine group of sorghums, and in its habit of growth is very similar to the common sorghums or cane. The plant is short jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be sown in this section. When dry weather comes it does not dry, but simply stops growing until rain comes, and then continues its growth. It will average a larger crop of grain than corn, and the fodder is much superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. The grain is equal to corn for feeding, and all classes of stock eat it readily. Grinding is not necessary.

Vetches or Tares—Vetches or Tares produce good crops on poor sandy soils, and much better on good land, growing to a height of four or five feet. It should be sown two or three bushels to the acre, either in the spring with oats or barley or in August or September with rye. If the latter, it will remain green all winter. If planted in the spring, it is the earliest crop for cutting, being fully a month earlier than scarlet clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting the general crops.

Sorghum—The Sorghums are divided into two classes, known as the saccharine and non-saccharine. Of the saccharine, Minnesota Early Amber and Early Orange are the best known and most largely grown. Early Amber is the earliest and hardiest variety. Sorghum should be sown after the season for corn planting, when the ground has become thoroughly warmed. It will thrive on any soil that will produce corn. Prepare the ground as for corn and before sowing the seed, harrow two or three times at intervals of five to seven days to kill weeds. Sorghum is most useful as a mid-summer pasture plant, to be preceded by winter rye and followed by rape. It should not be grazed before it is six inches high or after a killing frost.

CHOICE NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES.

New Queen.—(Early).

Early Surprise—Very early and productive.

Early Rose—The leading variety of earliness, quality and productiveness.

Beauty of Hebron—One of the best early sorts; productive and excellent flavor; good keeper; pure white skin and flesh.

Clark's No. 1—Earlier than the Early Rose and very productive. Cooks mealy.

Early Ohio—Tubers almost round; flesh solid; cooks dry and mealy; very early.

Early Maine.—Claimed to be an earlier and better cropper than the Early Rose, and smoother and more regular in shape.

Monroe Seedling (New)—White skin; handsome shape, healthy grower, productive, good quality.

Henderson's Early Boyce—Market prices.

SEED BARLEY.

Canadian Six-Rowed Barley. German Two-Rowed Barley.
Mensury Barley.

SEED OATS.

White Russian. Welcome. Mortgage Lifter.

RYE.

Spring—An excellent catch crop when the fall-sown varieties have been winter-killed.

Winter.

(Prices on application.)

SPRING WHEAT.**WINTER WHEAT.**

VARIETIES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

Single heads measure twelve to twenty-two inches in diameter, and containing an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all who have tried it, as an *excellent and cheap food for fowls*. Four quarts of seed will plant one acre. Per lb., 10c.

Secure Your Seed Early.

For Prices, write to

C. F. SAUL,

220-224 JAMES STREET,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

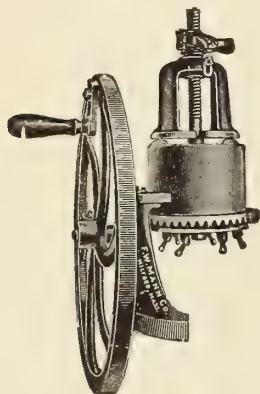
POULTRY SUPPLIES.

All F. O. B. Syracuse. Terms, Net Cash.

Eagle Brand Recleaned Oyster Shells	Per 100 lbs.	\$.50
Mica Crystal Grit	" "	.60
Mann's Crystal Grit	" "	.60
Granulated Bone (for poultry)	" "	2.25
Pure Beef Scraps	" "	2.00
Pure Meat and Bone	" "	2.25
Pure Meat Meal	" "	2.25
Pure Bone Meal	" "	2.25
Clover Meal	" "	1.50
Dried Blood or Albumen	" "	4.50
Bird or Chicken Millet	" "	2.50
Sunflower Seed	" "	3.50
Hemp Seed	" "	4.00
Kaffir Corn	Per bus.	.90
Prolific Egg Food, 1 lb. packages	net,	.25
" " " 2½ lb. "	" "	.45
" " " 5 lb. "	" "	.90
Haven's Condition Powders, \$.25 size packages	" "	.25
" " " .50 " "	" "	.45
" " " 1.00 " "	" "	.90
Rust's Egg Producer, 1 lb packages	" "	.25
" " " 2½ lb. "	" "	.45
" " " 6 lb. "	" "	.90
Rust's Roup Pills, \$.25 size	" "	.25
" " " 1.00 " "	" "	.90
Conkey's Roup Cure, \$.50 size	" "	.45
" " " 1.00 " "	" "	.90
Lice Killing Powder, .10 " packages	Each, "	.10
" " " .25 " "	" "	.20
" " " .50 " "	" "	.40
" " " 1.00 " "	" "	.85
Sprayers for Syringing Poultry Houses.—Tin Sprayers	" "	.40
Galvanized Tank Sprayers	" "	.45
Tin Sprayers, with large glass receiver	" "	.75
Powder Guns or Bellows	" "	.75
Leg Bands	Per 100	1.10
Poultry Markers	Each, net,	.25
Gape Worm Extractors	" "	.25
Pilling's Capon Sets	in case, "	2.50
Pilling's Poultry Killers	" "	.50
French Killing Knives	" "	.50
Drinking Fountains—Stone, ½ gallon	" "	.25
" " " 1 " "	" "	.40
" " " Galvanized Iron	" "	.50
Galvanized Iron Feed Boxes	" "	.65
Nest Eggs—China	Per dozen,	.30
" " Medicated	" "	.60
Bone Cutters—Crown	Each, net,	6.50
" " Daisy, without standard	" "	12.00
" " Daisy, with standard	" "	14.00
Mann's Bone Cutters—No. 5 C, with crank handle	" "	6.00
" " " No. 5 B, with balance wheel	" "	8.00
" " " No. 5 B. M., with balance wheel and iron stand	" "	10.40
" " " No. 7, " " " " " " " "	" "	12.00
" " " No. 9, " " " " " " " "	" "	18.40
" " " No. 11, Power Machine	" "	26.00
" " " No. 12, " " " " " " " "	" "	30.00
Standard Bone Cutters—No. 9	List,	8.80
" " " No. 8	" "	10.50
" " " No. 6	" "	15.50
" " " No. 3	" "	17.75
" " " No. 4	" "	19.90

Pratt's Poultry Food, 25c packages	Each, \$.25
" " " 60c "	" .55
" " " 12½ lb. sack	" 1.10
Felt Roofing. For Poultry houses, per roll 100 square feet	1.00
Galvanized Steel Poultry Netting. All widths from 1 to 6 feet, at very lowest prices. Write for prices.	
Lever Feed Cutters. Complete with gauge plate	3.25
King Root Cutter. Complete	6.50

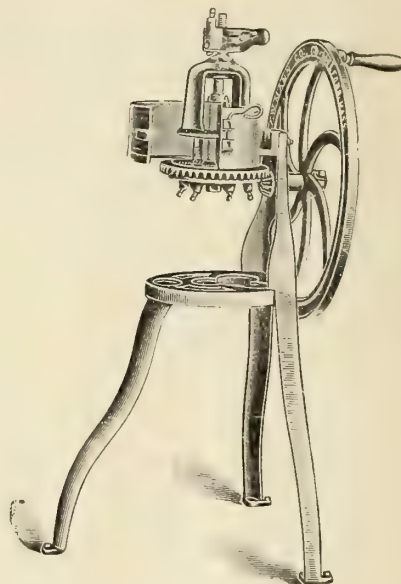
MANN'S NO. 5-B BONE CUTTER.



Intended for flocks of 15 to 25 hens. Can be used for flock of 100 hens, but larger size is more economical in the end for such a large flock. Mounted on iron stand, no expense to set it up. Place for pan to catch the bone. Patented automatic governing spring feed 1902 style. Cylinder is larger than the old style No. 1. Cutter plate has 4 knives instead of 3. Will cut faster and easier than other types costing twice as much. Weight 80 lbs. Capacity 15 to 20 lbs. per hour.

PRICE \$8.

Mann's 1902 Model Bone Cutter No. 7.



Intended for flocks of 40 to 100 hens. Can be profitably used for 200 hens or more, but we recommend No. 9 for flocks of more than 100. Mounted on strong iron stand with large table for box or pan to receive cut bone. Patented 1902 model automatic governing spring feed. Large open-hinged guard, anti-clog device. Heavy balance wheel with adjustable handle, besides all the best features of our old style machines. Weight 107 pounds. Capacity ½ to 1 pound per minute. Made in one size only.

PRICE \$12.

.... LISTER'S CELEBRATED PHOSPHATES

General Analysis.	Per cent.
Ammonia	200 to 250
Available Phosphoric Acid	800 to 1000
Insoluble	200 to 300
Potash	150 to 200

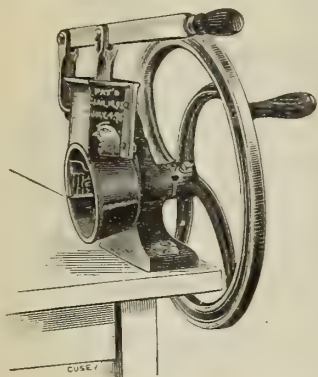
SUPERIOR TO ANY PHOSPHATE IN THE MARKET.

☞ This Phosphate has never been beaten in a field test. We sell hundreds of tons during the season. Also

Lister's Potato Phosphate and Lawn Fertilizer.

CROWN BONE CUTTER

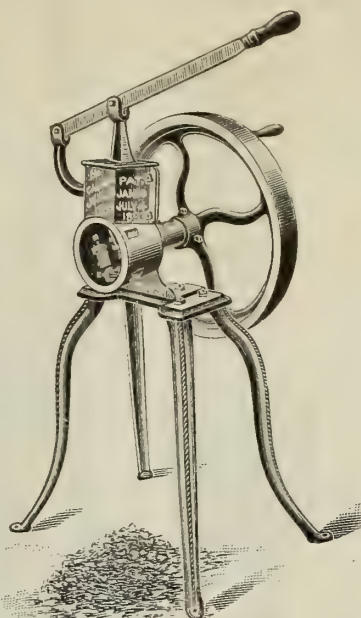
FOR GREEN BONES.



**Cuts Easy,
Fine and Fast**

Has steel knives: can be taken out and sharpened and replaced in a few minutes. Diameter of hand-wheels 22 inches.

Weight, without stand, 50 lbs
---Price, \$6.50



....THE....

"Daisy" Bone Cutter

This machine is especially made for cutting GREEN BONE with meat on right from the butcher, or offals of bone and meat from the table; also cuts vegetables, scrap cake, etc. A glance at the illustration shows at once the principle on which the cutter works. The knives can be taken out, when dull, sharpened and replaced in a few minutes. A LARGE OR SMALL bone can be cut up at once. Very little pressure on the lever is required. The Cutter is always ready for work. Turns easy, cuts fine and fast. IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, nothing to get out of order. Can be turned by hand or by power, by running belt on hand wheel. Capacity, by hand, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per minute; by power, about 60 lbs. per hour.

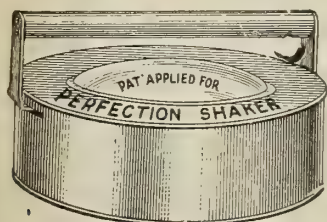
Price.
Weight, with Stand, 130 lbs.-----\$15.00
Weight, without Stand, 90 lbs.-----12.00

....BUG DEATH....

THIS Insecticide and Plant Food combined has been on the market for five years, and its sale has shown a large increase each year. We can say to our customers that we give Bug Death our fullest endorsement. While the first cost to kill the bugs on an acre of potatoes is rather more than the arsenical insecticides, the results at harvesting time are entirely satisfactory, and where practical tests have been made the extra yield of marketable potatoes has more than paid the entire expense. It is non-poisonous, which makes it perfectly safe to use on all plants or vines.

Very beneficial results are obtained by using Bordeaux Mixture in connection with Bug Death, and they can be mixed and sprayed on the vine at the same time, with any of the spraying machines on the market for that purpose. Bug Death prevents blight.

The manufacturers, at the request of the trade and many consumers, have decided to add a 100 pound keg, which is now offered to the public for the first time, and will be much appreciated by the farmers, as it reduces the cost per pound. Put up in packages as follows:



1	pound package	-----	\$0.15
3	" "	-----	.35
5	" "	-----	.50
12½	" "	-----	1.00
100	" "	-----	7.00
Perfection Shaker for applying dry		-----	.65

Bug Death may be applied dry with Perfection Shaker or with a small bag made from burlap, or gunny cloth having the right mesh; also mixed with water and sprayed on the vines as above stated.



SLUG SHOT is an impalpable powder, a combination of insecticides, poisonous to insects preying upon vegetation, and withal an excellent fertilizer affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die or leave for parts unknown.

IT KILLS the potato bugs in all stages of their growth, but not the eggs.

IT KILLS the black fleas on cabbage, turnip, beets, radishes and egg plants. Apply by dusting over the plants.

IT KILLS the cabbage worm and also the currant and gooseberry worm, the aphid or green fly on roses and other plants.

Price, per package of 5 pounds, 30 cents.

The "Success" Spray Pump

... FOR ...

GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE

All Working Parts of Brass.

Bronze Ball Valves.



The "Bordeux" Combination Nozzle is furnished with this Pump.

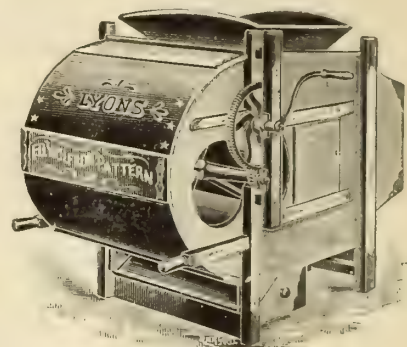
Price \$3.25

NAGLEY'S IMPROVED TOBACCO CUTTER.



Price \$1.00

Lyons Improved Fanning Mill.



Price \$14.00

ACME POWDER GUN.

A Simple, Practical implement for the extermination of

POTATO BUGS.

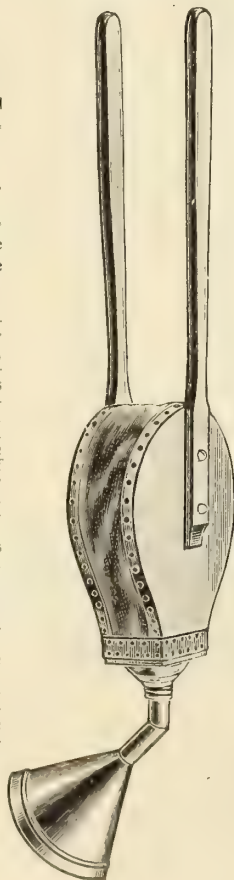
And all Kinds of Insects, Flies, etc., the pests of every House and Garden.

It will handle all insecticides in their dry state—Pure Paris Green, Hellebore, Persian Insect Powder, etc. It is very effective in the destruction of Potato Bugs, Currant Worms and all like pests, and for the wholesale destruction of house flies, using freshly ground Persian Insect Powder can not be excelled.

Acme Powder Gun is well made, with a solid hardwood head block, hardwood handles, best leather for the bellows, (an extra elbow is furnished to tilt the funnel for getting under the leaves of plants and shrubs), and is well finished throughout, making a neat, attractive and serviceable implement.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Price, - - 75 each



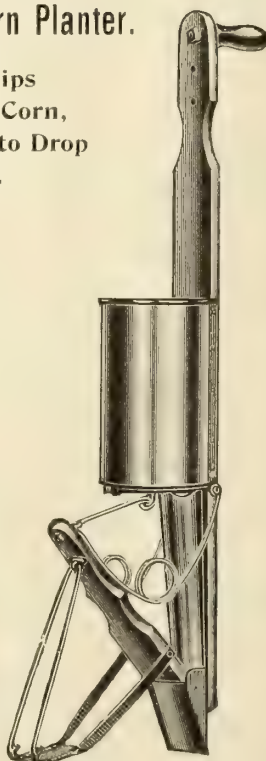
The Gordon Automatic Corn Planter.

Prevents Skips and Broken Corn, It is Bound to Drop Every Time.

It hangs the same, right handed or left—beginning or end of row. The operator carries no useless weight. It is neat, light and durable, and attractively finished.

A Corn Crop is planted right when you use the GORDON.

Price, - - - - \$1.50 each.



The Standard Automatic Corn Planter

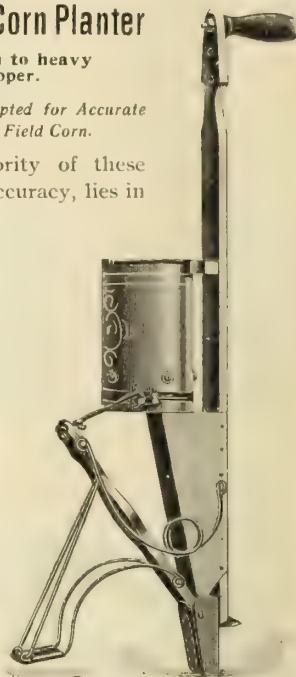
A medium to heavy dropper.

Is Especially Adapted for Accurate Planting of Field Corn.

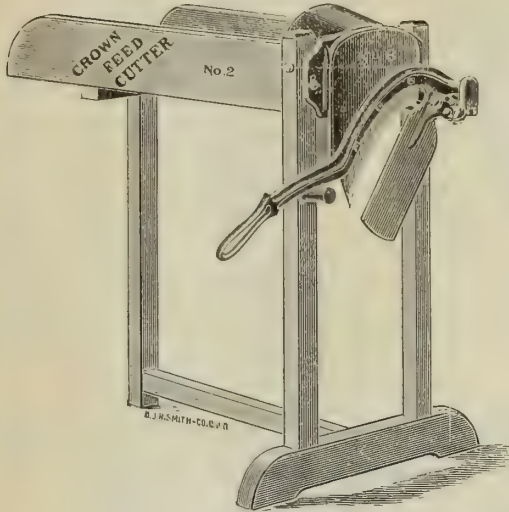
The superiority of these planters for accuracy, lies in the peculiar and perfect adjustment of the Seed Disc, the manner in which the seeds rest up on it, and the excellent features of the sheet spring brass "Cut-off."

The disc revolves similar to the discs used in horse planters. Is turned, milled and ground, and is the best finished and most accurate dropping disc ever used in corn planters of any description.

Price, - - - - \$1.50 each.



LEVER FEED CUTTERS.



\$2.75 to \$3.50.

THE "FAVORITE" CHURN.

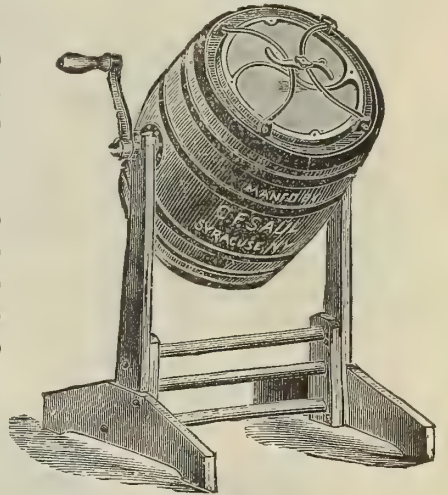
Best Churn in the Market. Made of White Oak. Malleable Iron Castings that will not break. Very easy to operate. Makes Best Butter. Send for Circular.

SIZES AND PRICES.

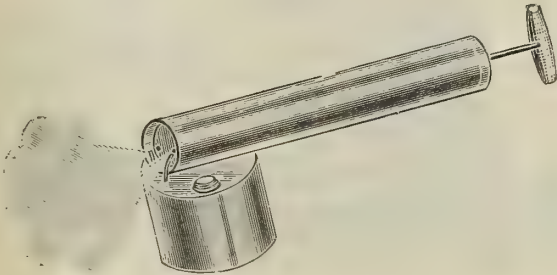
No. 0	—	5 gals.,	to churn	2 gals.,	\$ 4.00
No. 1	—	10 "	" "	4 "	4 25
No. 2	—	15 "	" "	7 "	4.50
No. 3	—	20 "	" "	9 "	5.00
No. 4	—	25 "	" "	12 "	6.00
No. 5	—	35 "	" "	16 "	8.00
No. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	50 "	" "	20 "	11.00
No. 6	—	60 "	" "	30 "	12.00
No. 7	—	75 "	" "	37 "	15.00
No. 8	—	90 "	" "	45 "	18.00

We furnish Pulleys for power. Prices extra, according to size desired.

Directions for using in each Churn.



DOUBLE TUBE SPRAYER.

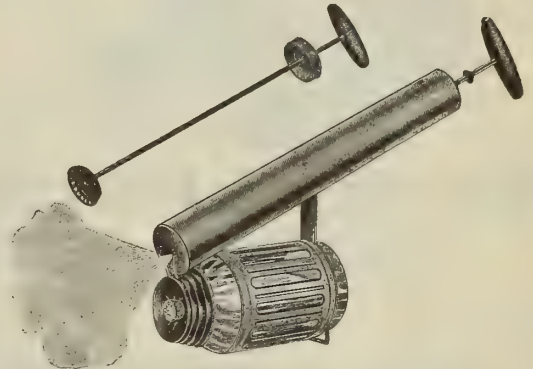


For Spraying Paris Green and other Insecticides on Potato Vines, Shrubs Small Trees, House Plants, Live Stock and Poultry.

PRICES.

**Galvanized Tank —75c each | Brass Tank —\$1.00 each
Single Tube Sprayer, All Tin —50c each.**

DOUBLE TUBE SPRAYER, WITH GLASS TANK.



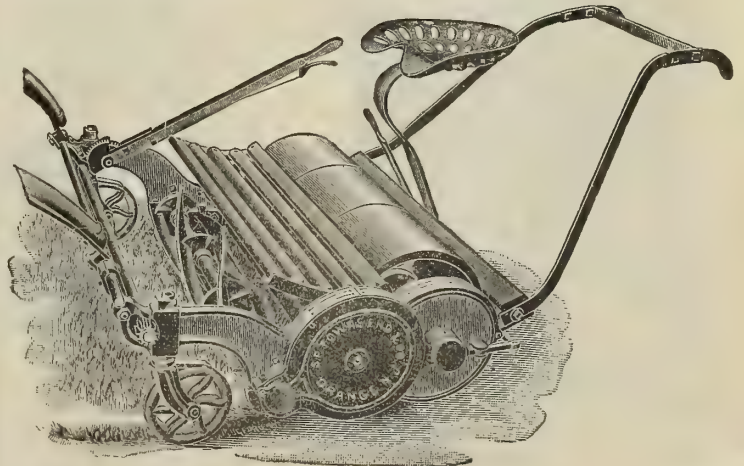
PRICE 75 Cents Each.

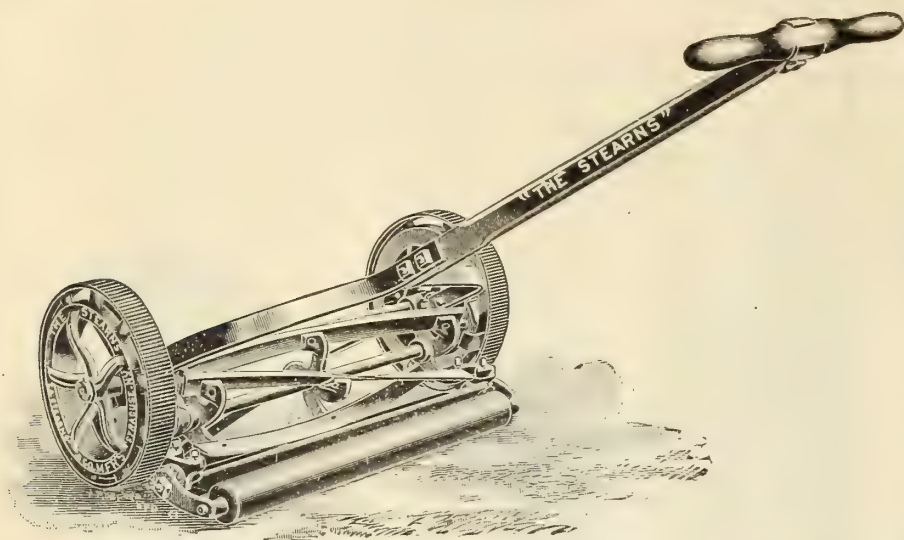
Triple Ratchet Horse Lawn Mower.

Furnished complete, with TOOL-BOX, SEAT HANDLES, SHAFTS and SIDE-BAR ATTACHMENT, which keeps the horse on the cut grass,

30-inch width of cut Net price, \$65.00

38-inch width of cut Net price, 75.00

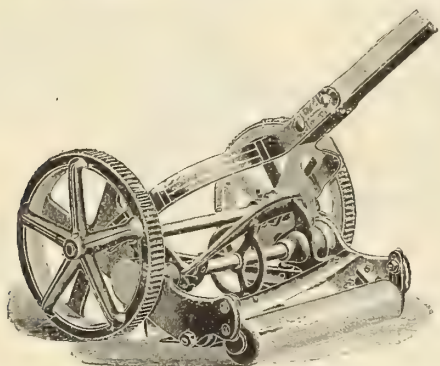




Stearns Ball Bearing Lawn Mower.

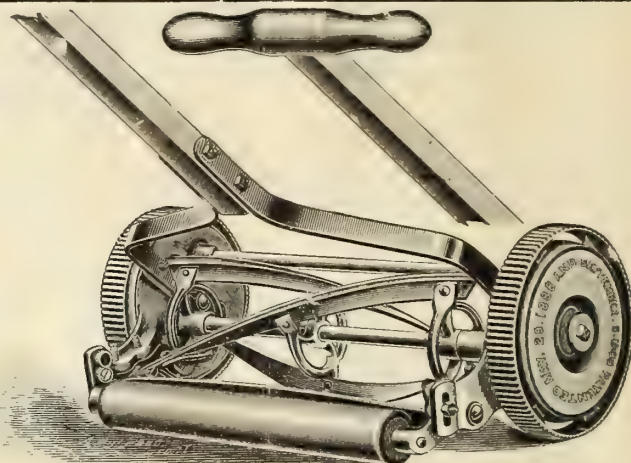
12-inch, each	-----	\$5.75
14 " "	-----	6.50
16 " "	-----	7.00
18 " "	-----	8.00
20 " "	-----	8.50

There is the same reason for the use of ball bearings in a lawn mower that there is in a bicycle—*To make it run easy.*



SPIDER BALL BEARING LAWNMOWER.....

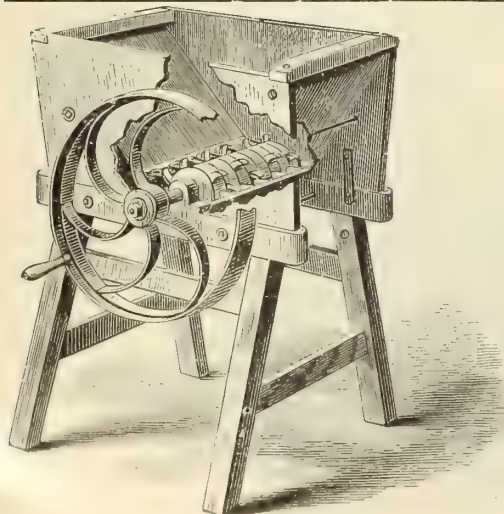
14-inch	.....	\$6.50 each	18-inch	.....	\$8.00 each.
16 "	.....	7.00 each	20 "	.....	8.50 each.




"VICTOR LAWN MOWER."

12-inch	.....	Price, \$3.50	16-inch	.....	Price, \$4.00
14 "	.....	3.75	18 "	.....	4.25

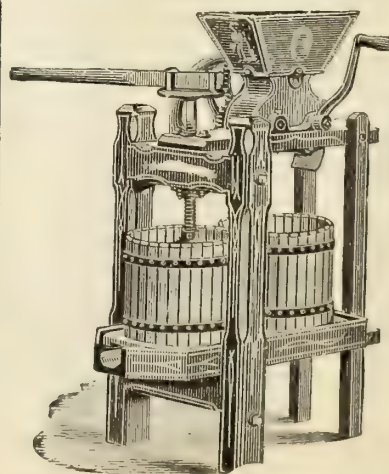
This is a well constructed Mower, made of the very best materials, light and easy running, warranted first-class in every respect.



KING ROOT CUTTER

CAPACITY 
One Bushel
Per Minute.

PRICE ----- \$6.50

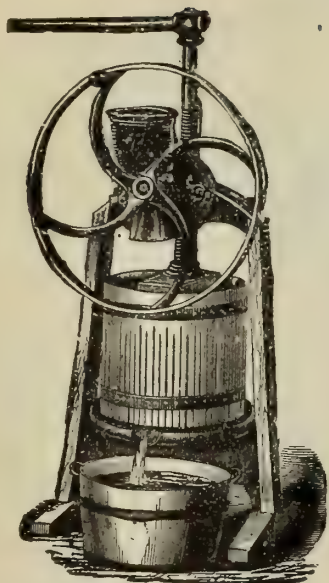


JUNIOR MONITOR CIDER MILL —AND— PRESS.

PRICE ----- \$15.00

SENIOR MONITOR CIDER MILL —AND— PRESS.

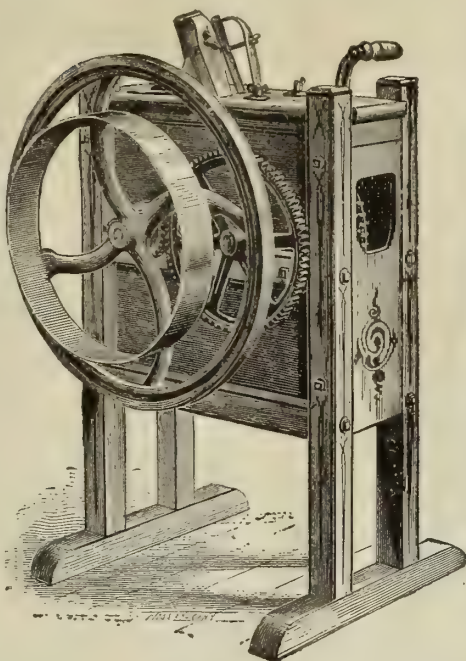
PRICE ----- \$25.00



HUTCHINSON'S FAMILY MILL

No. 0 \$10.00

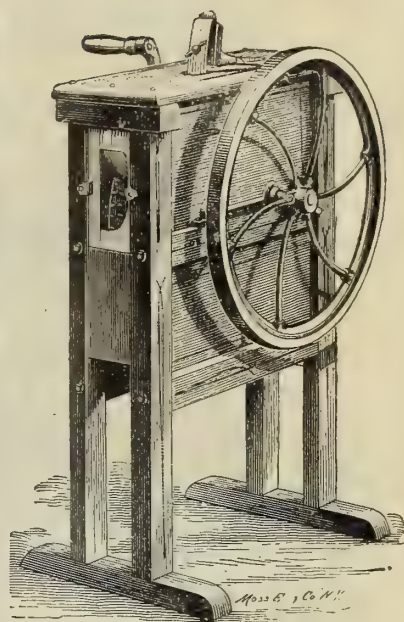
No. 1 11 00



Economy 2-Hole Sheller

Capacity by power 400 bushels per day.
" " hand 177 " " "

PRICE, with separator \$13.50
" " " and Fan 14.50
" " " Feed Ta -
ble and Fan 15.50



.. CLIPPER ..

Corn Sheller

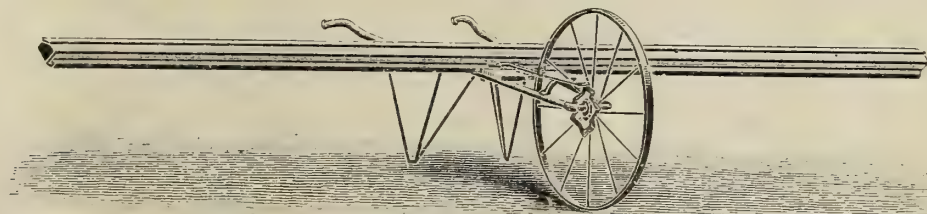
Capacity 100 bushels per day.

PRICE \$6.00

CROWN WHEELBARROW SEEDER.

FOR BROADCASTING GRASS SEED.

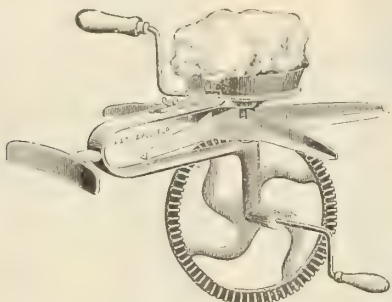
LIGHT, STRONG AND SIMPLE.



Wood Frame—14 ft. box	\$5.50	Steel Frame—14 ft. box	\$5.75
16 ft. box	5.75	16 ft. box	6.00

...NEW IDEA...

Broadcast Hand Seed Sower.



It Will Sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice, Flax, Millet, Turnip Seed, Clover Seed, Grass Seed, including Light Grasses; in fact All Kinds of Seed Broadcast.

Also Plaster, Fertilizer, Salt, Ashes, Etc., Etc.

PRICE\$1.25 Each.

Lightning Bag and Sack Holder.

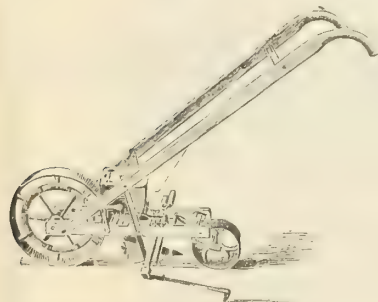


Push a stake in the ground anywhere and fill with potatoes, corn or anything desired.

This is not only a bag holder but a sack holder as well. It is self adjusting. The upper part is well adapted to hold in one hand while bran or grain is scooped in with the other hand. In this way it is very convenient for millers and others. Also is perfection for holding the mouth of the bag open if you want to fill in the bin by drawing the grain in with your hands.

Remember, only 25 Cents for the Best Bag Holder on Earth by Mail.

THE NEW MODEL SEED DRILL.



New Model Seed Drill.

Price\$7.00

REGULATION OF DISCHARGE.—This adjustment is accomplished by the use of a slide passing under the bottom of seed reservoir.

INDEX.—Index or indicator is plain, convenient and reliable. It is placed in open sight under the eye of the operator, and can quickly be adjusted to the slightest variation desired.

CUT-OFF.—The flow of seed can be instantly stopped by the swinging cut-off conveniently operated by a cord and ring on handle.

MARKER.—Is simple, easily adjusted and firmly held.

BROAD WHEEL.—The main wheel is of large size and of usual width, preventing its sinking into soft earth.

COVERING ROLLER.—Is attached by swinging frame.

OPENING PLOW.—Is of steel, adjustable in depth.

HANDLES.—Firmly bolted, braced and adjustable in height.

...THE "PLANET JR." HORSE AND HAND IMPLEMENTS...

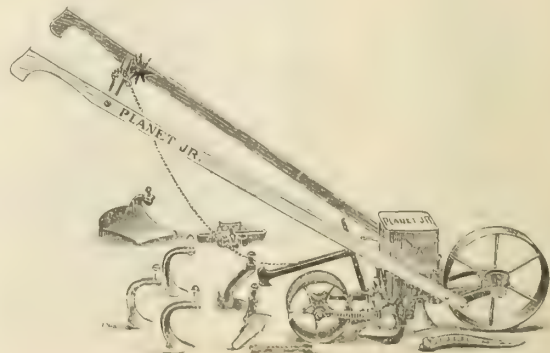
These are the most popular and satisfactory tools made for garden and field use. We can show but a portion of them and only partially describe them here, but we shall be glad to send you our **SPECIAL PLANET JR. CATALOGUE**, containing full description and fifty illustrations, free to all who write for it.

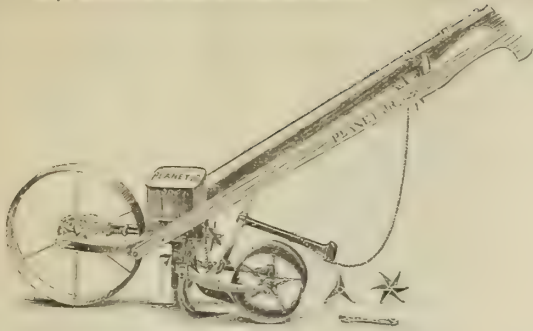
"Planet Jr." No. 4 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, complete\$10.00 | As a Drill only\$8.00.

THIS admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder is like the No. 5, sowing in continuous rows, or dropping in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.

A set of three rakes supplied when specially ordered. Price, \$1.00.





"PLANET JR." No. 3, Hill and Drill Seeder.

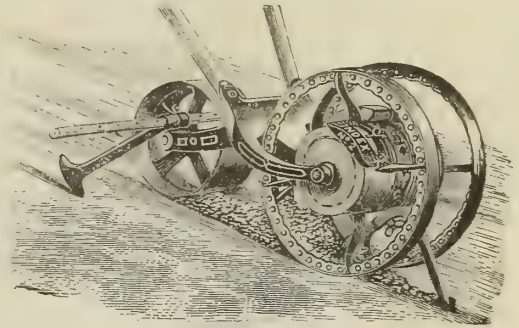
Price, \$10.00.

THIS is the same tool as the No. 5 seeder and just as good, except that it is smaller in size. The hopper holds three quarts: 15-inch patent steel driving wheel, with broad face, which makes the drill run easily, even when full. The quantity of seed is regulated by an accurate index, conveniently placed at the top of the handle, and carefully graduated for either hill, dropping or drilling. The flow of seed is started or stopped by a single movement of the forefinger. The roller is broad and hollow-faced, leaving a wide, smooth track for the wheel hoe. It is extremely simple, and will not injure the most delicate seed.

"PLANET JR." No. 2, Drill Seeder.

Price, \$7.00.

THIS tool is known and used the world over, and excepting our hill and drill seeders, is the most perfect drill known. It holds three quarts and sows in an even, regular stream, whether there is much or little in the hopper. The index contains the names of the principal seeds, and when a name appears through the slot, the drill is set right for that seed. The opening plow, being directly between the wheels, follows all irregularities of the ground. It can be set to run deep or shallow, and the seeds are deposited in a very narrow line. The machine is extremely simple, has no agitators, belts or gearing, and will not injure any seed. The best low-priced drill on the market.

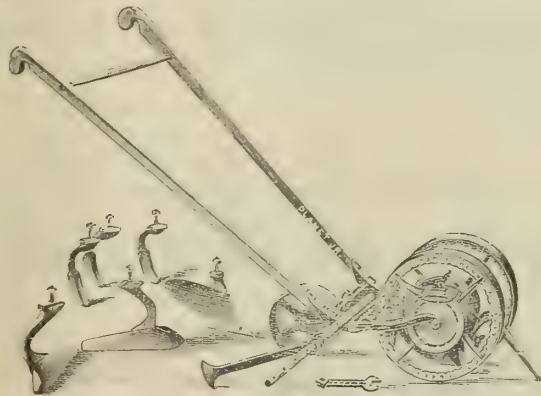


"PLANET JR." No. 1, Combined Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$9.00.

THIS has long been the most popular combined tool made. As a seed sower it is the same as No. 2 Drill Seeder, but smaller. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by removing two bolts, when hoes, etc., can be quickly attached. It is an excellent seed sower, a first-class double or single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, an admirable wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient garden plow. It is a practical, every-day time and labor-saver and a grand remedy for backache.

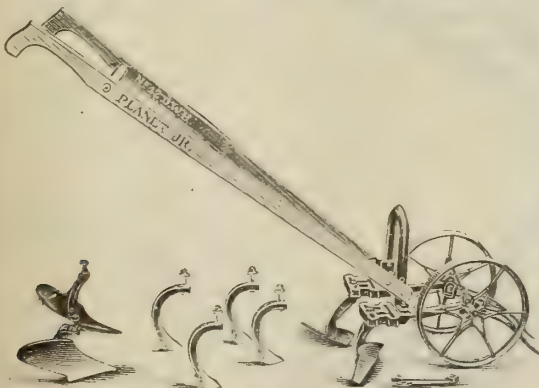
A pair of 6 tooth rakes supplied when specially ordered. Price, 50c.



No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, \$6.50.

THIS perfected wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is malleable, with ample room for tool adjustment and can be set three different heights. The handles are adjustable at any height, and, being attached to the arch, are undisturbed in making changes of adjustment in frame, wheels or tools. The arch is of stiff steel, unusually high; the quick change frame permits the tools to be changed without removing the nuts. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel.



No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe.

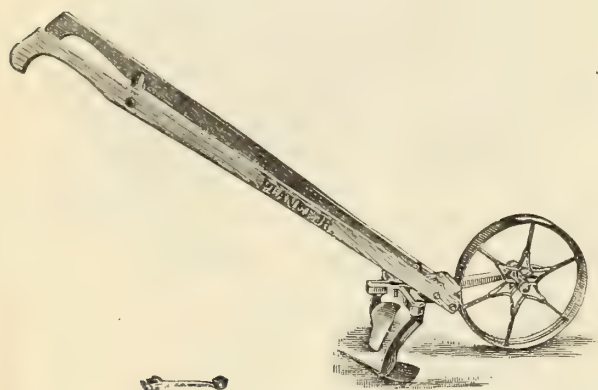
Price, \$4.50.

THIS tool is the No. 12, with 6-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally useful. Any or all of the other tools shown with No. 12 may be added at any time, and are sure to fit.

No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$4.50.

THIS tool is identical with No. 16, but has only a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow, and a set of cultivator teeth—an outfit sufficient for most garden work. The other other attachments can be added at any time.

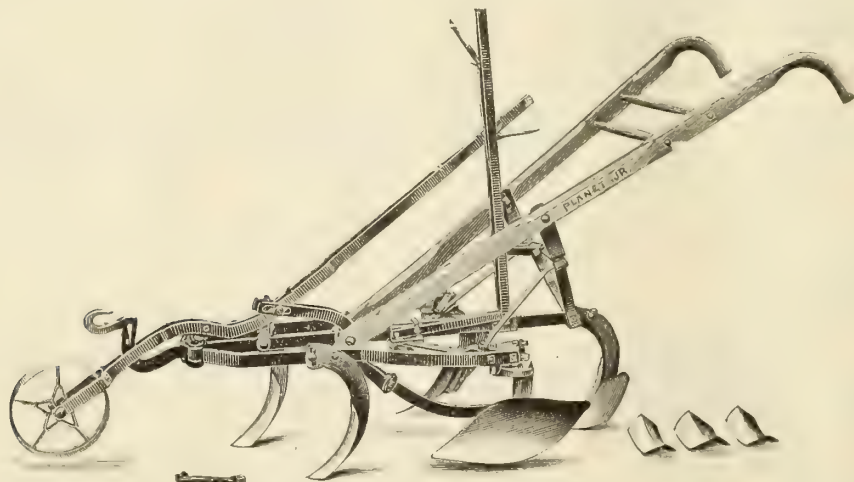


No. 18 Single Wheel Hoe.

Price, \$3.00.

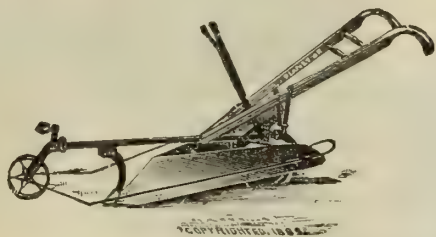
THIS tool has the same frame and handles as No. 16, but has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. All the other tools can be added as needed.

The "Planet Jr." All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivators.



Price No. 8 "Planet Jr." All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator, (two levers as above).....	\$8.00
" No. 7 Cultivator and Horse Hoe, (same as No. 8 less shoe).....	7.50
" No. 9 Cultivator and Horse Hoe, with wheel, (has spreading lever).....	7.00
" No. 5 Horse Hoe, with wheel, (has spreading lever).....	6.00

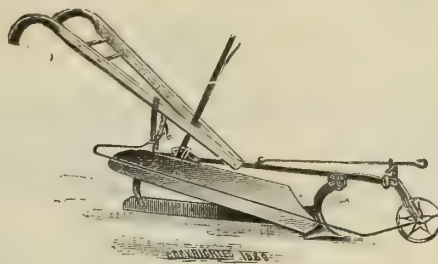
"Planet Jr." Double Celery Hiller.



The Double machine hills all rows from the first to the last time, when not planted over four and one-half feet apart. The first hilling the detachable leaf guards are invaluable, enabling the operator to throw up the earth beneath all the leaves, so close as to make the first "hilling" very easy. Slotted knees at the rear make the vertical adjustment, while the patent lever expanded is a simple and delightful method of adjustment to width.

Price,\$13.50

"Planet Jr." Single Celery Hiller.

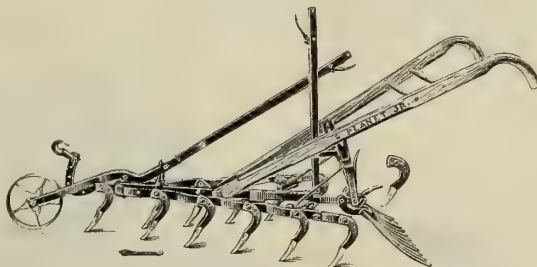


These tools are absolutely indispensable to celery growers. Single machine works but one side at a time, and throws harder and higher than the double, and is adapted to all widths of rows, from 2 feet to 10. It also has the leaf lifter and expander. It is the more satisfactory for the last and highest hilling and large growers need both. The single machine is often used where the rows are so close together that there is not enough earth to complete hilling up both rows at once. The single hiller is then used to hill very high every other row, taking away most of the earth from the alternate rows. Then when the blanched row is marketed it is again used to hill up the remaining row. It is also used to bank up the celery when storing in trenches for winter.

Price,\$10.50

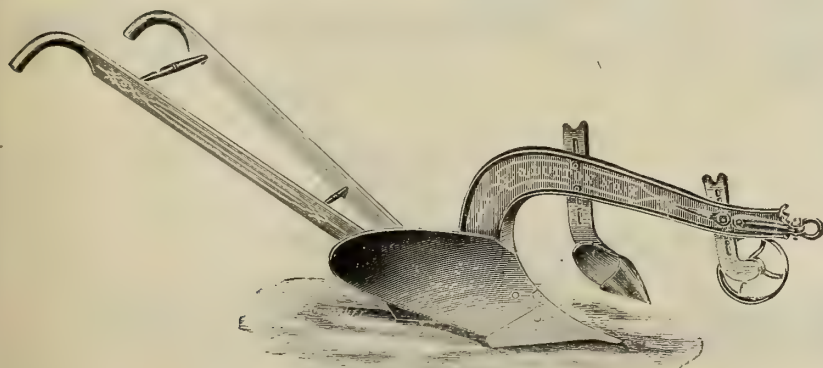
"PLANET JR."
HORSE HOES
... AND ...
CULTIVATORS
LEAD.

"Planet Jr." Twelve-Toothed Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer.



Price, complete\$8.00
" " without Pulverizer 6.50

STRONG,
DURABLE,
SATISFAC-
TORY.



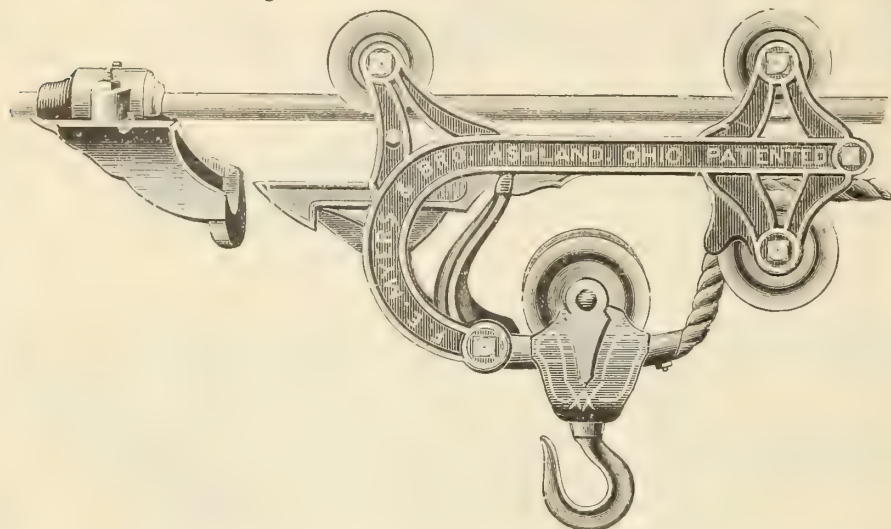
Dutton's Chilled Plow.

No. 2.

For general purposes, the Dutton Chilled Plows are second to none: They are honestly made to do good work and stand service, and very easy draft. They are easily adjusted with jointers that will plow under as much coarse stuff as any plow made. They are warranted to clear where any plow will. The handles of all sizes (including wood beam); are adjusted to either tall or short men. They are made in four sizes, Nos. 2 and 4 Iron Beam, and Nos. 2 and 4 Wood Beam. Wood Beams easily shifted for either two or three horses. You will never regret it if you purchase a Dutton Plow.

Price, with Jointer and Wheel Standards, Iron Beam, \$10.00

The New Myers Iron-Track Carrier.



This Cut Shows Pulley Registered Moving Away from Stop.

The above cut shows our Iron-track Carrier, which is built on the same principle as our Wood-track Carrier with the exception of the track, which is made of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch iron rod or cable. It has the same positive lock and stop, is strong, neatly made, well finished, and we offer it to the public as a first-class hay carrier in every respect.

PRICE LIST OF EXTRAS FOR HAY CARRIERS.

Steel Track Hanging Hooks.....	\$.80 per doz.
Wood Track Hanging Hooks.....	.80 " "
Rafter Brackets.....	.60 " "
End Stops.....	.75 " "
Steel Double Harpoon Forks.....	1.00 each.
Double Steel Track.....	.12 per ft.
Malleable Knot Passing Pulleys.....	2 25 per doz.
Cast Frame 6-inch Pulleys.....	2.75 " "
Floor Hooks.....	1.00 " "

Material Required to Put Up a

MYERS'

Steel Track Hay Carrier.

One reversible carrier.

Track the required length for barn.

One hanging hook and rafter bracket for each rafter.

Five malleable knot-passing pulleys.

One Fork.

Two floor hooks.

One rope hitch.

Enough $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{7}{8}$ rope to operate the carrier; usually takes from 125 to 160 feet. Depends on length of barn.

Three-eighths reverse rope, the length of track.

Trip rope required length.

Steel cut fencing nails or steel wire fencing nails answer the purpose for fastening on rafter brackets.

Myers' Hay Tools,

Patent Steel Track,

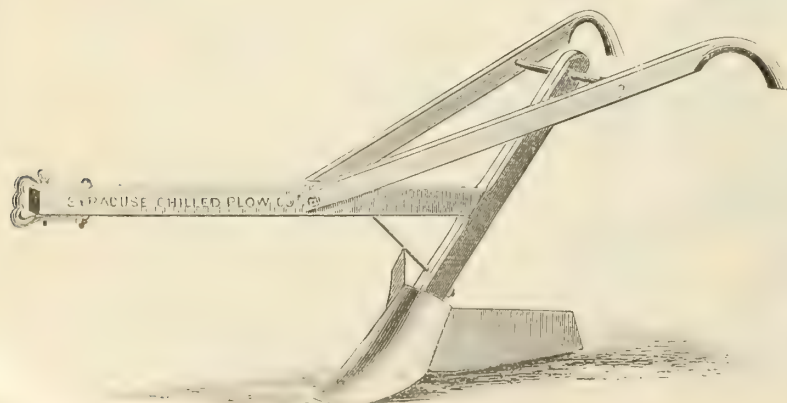
Double-Lock Hay Carriers,

Forks, Pulleys, Etc.

New Model Iron Track Car.....\$4.00

Reversible Wood Track Car..... 4.00

Reversible Steel Track Car..... 4.50



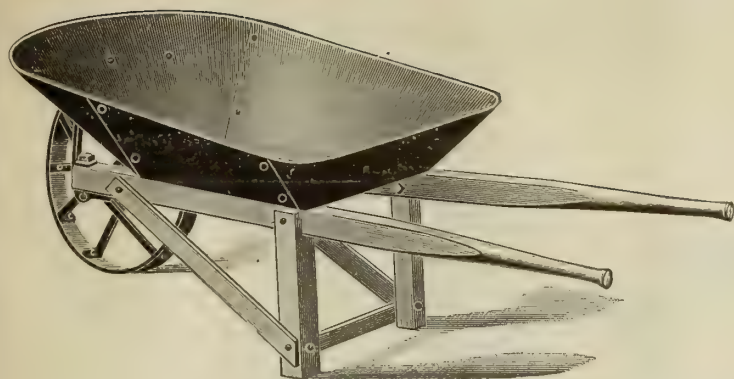
Wing Shovel Plows.

This implement is light and strong; especially adapted for hilling potatoes or other light work. The blades and wings are of steel. Adjustable to throw more or less earth.

Made with Wood or Iron Beams.

Wood Beam Wing Shovel Plow.....\$2.75

Iron Beam Wing Shovel Plow..... 3.25



Steel Wheelbarrows.

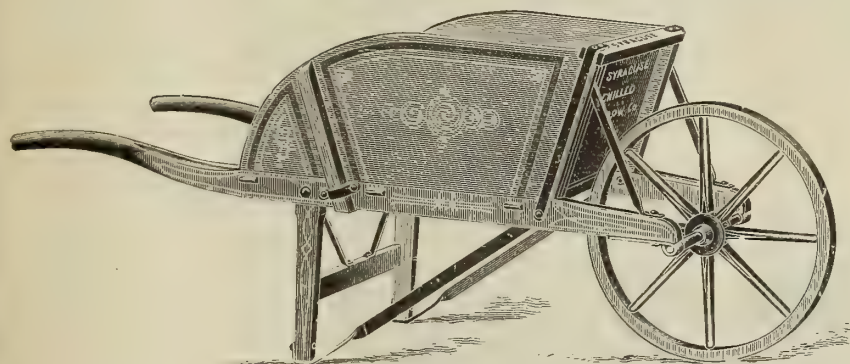
No. 6—Capacity, 3 cubic feet ; size tray, 34 by 28 inches,
No. 16 steel ; 16-inch steel wheel ; weight, 48 lbs.

Price \$3 50

No. 8—Capacity, 4 cubic feet ; size tray, 37 by 29 inches,
No. 16 steel ; 16-inch steel wheel ; weight, 51 lbs.

Price \$4.00

Twenty Styles of Wheelbarrows in Stock.



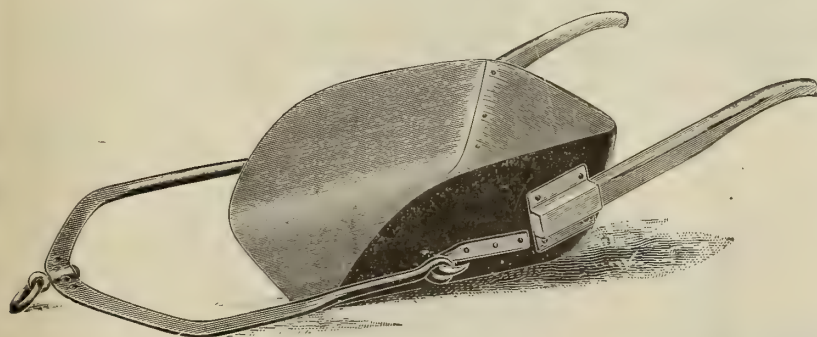
Garden Barrows,

WITH STEEL OR WOOD WHEELS.

The frame is ash, strongly put together, with the bottom board let into the back sill, which prevents slipping. Superior Steel or Wood Wheel, with or without springs. Well braced throughout. Easily handled, with the weight well on the wheel. Handsomely painted and striped.

No.	Length.	Weight.	Wheel.	Price.
141	24½ in.	42 lbs.	Wood.	\$3 30
142	27 in.	46 lbs.	"	3.50
151	24½ in.	46 lbs.	Steel.	3.45
152	27 in.	50 lbs.	"	3.65

With Steel Springs 25c. extra.



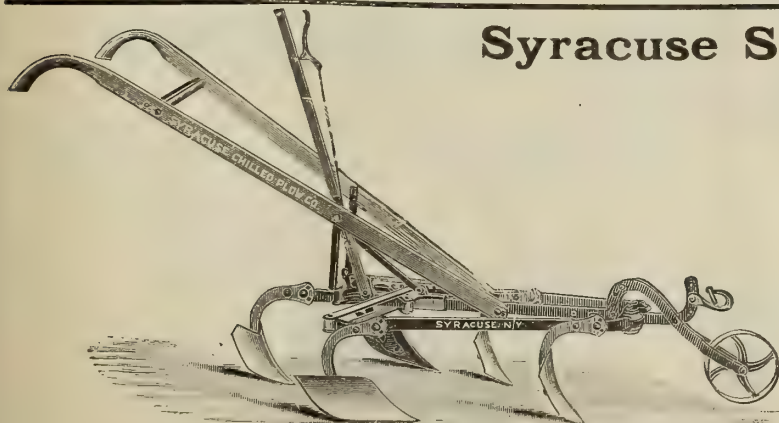
Steel Drag Scraper

Our Scraper, like our Barrow Trays, are shaped from a single sheet of cold steel, being lapped and riveted at the corners, thereby rendering them uniform in thickness throughout, except at corners, where they are of double thickness.

No. 3—Capacity, 3 cubic feet of earth ; intended for use of single horse ; weight, 85 lbs. Price, \$5.50

No. 2—Capacity, 5 cubic feet of earth ; intended for use of single horse ; weight, 95 lbs. Price, \$6.00

No. 1—Capacity, 7 cubic feet of earth ; made of extra heavy steel plates ; weight, 105 lbs. Price, \$6.50



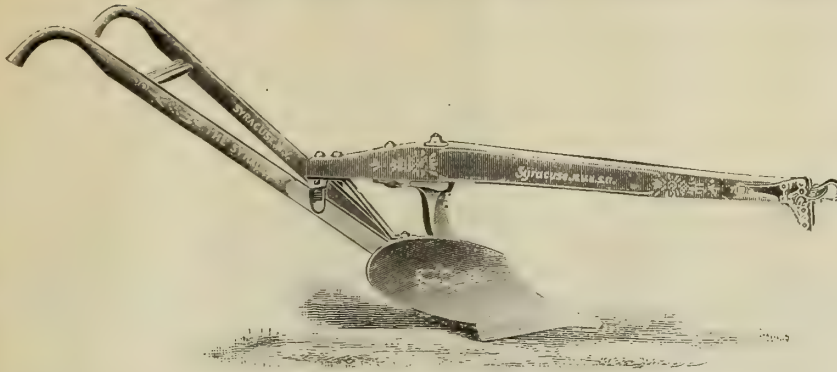
Syracuse Steel Frame Cultivators.

No. 31—Expanding Lever, five 3-inch Points,
and Wheel Price \$5.25

No. 33—Expanding Lever, five 3-inch Points
Wing Points, Shovel Point and Wheel,
..... Price 5.75

We would call attention to the superior form of construction by which these Cultivators may be varied from the narrowest to its widest position with one motion, and with no change of bolts, and when closed up does not get on dead center and become difficult to open.

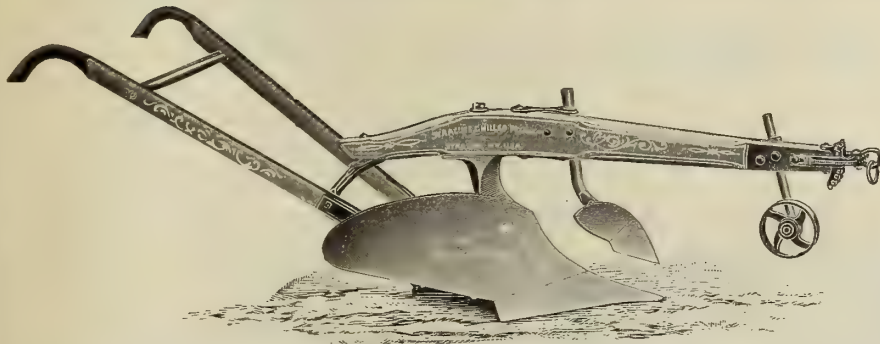
Syracuse One Horse Wood Beam Plows--Chilled Wearing Parts.



	PRICE.
No. 606—Very Light One Horse, furrow 3 to 5 in. deep, 6 to 8 in. wide.....	\$5.00
No. 605—Light One Horse, furrow 3½ to 5½ in. deep, 7 to 9 in. wide.....	6.00
New Wood Beam, Vineyard.....	6.75

A New Series of Sloping Landside Plows; especially adapted to light soils. Superior Turning qualities; Light weight, easily handled; Steel trimmings.

Syracuse Wood Beam Chilled Plows.

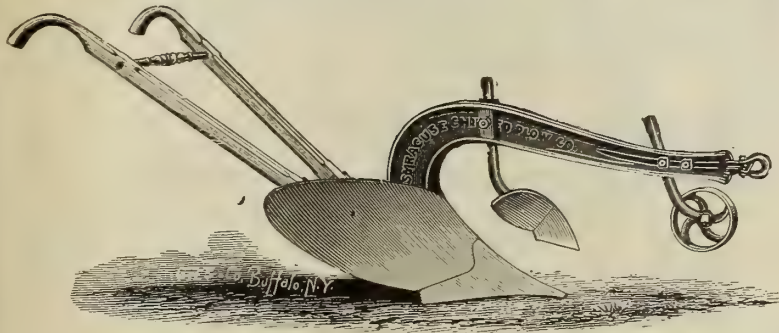


NO.	FURROW.	PRICE.
672—Medium Two-Horse, 5 to 7 in. deep, 7 to 13 in. wide.....		\$10.00
671—Large Two-Horse, 5 to 8 in. deep, 12 to 15 in. wide.....		10.50

A new series of superior Chilled Plows for general purpose plowing. Mould-boards, Points, Shin pieces and Shoes interchangeable with Steel Beams nicely finished, striped and varnished.

Two-Horse Right Hand Iron Beam Plows, 1878.

WITH STEEL JOINTER AND WHEEL STANDARDS.

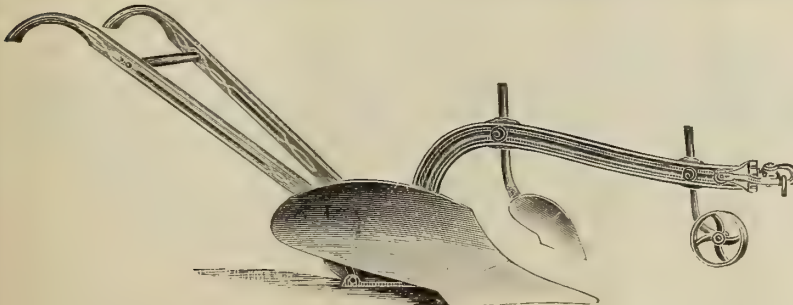


SIZE.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 3—Light Two-Horse, 4 to 7 in. deep, 10 to 12 in. wide.....		\$10.00
No. 2—Medium Two-Horse, 5 to 8 in. deep, 11 to 14 in. wide.....		10.00
No. 1—Large Two-Horse, 5 to 9 in. deep, 12 to 15 in. wide.....		10.00

Unequalled for hard and stony ground. Will stay in ground where all others fail. Steel Jointers and Wheel Standards.

CHILLED WEARING PARTS.

Syracuse Steel Beam Chilled Plows--Chilled Wearing Parts.



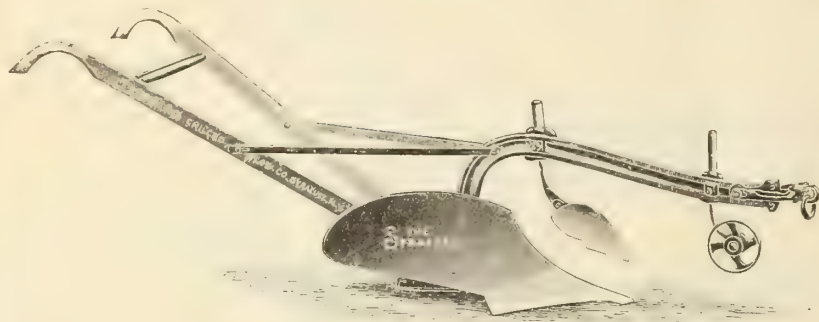
SIZE.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 403, Light Two-Horse; 4 to 6 in. deep, 9 to 12 in. wide.....		\$10 00
No. 402, Medium Two-Horse; 5 to 7 in. deep, 11 to 14 in. wide.....		10 50
No. 401, Large Two-Horse; 5 to 8 in. deep, 12 to 15 in. wide.....		11 00

LIGHT, STRONG, DURABLE.

Syracuse Steel Beam Steel Plows.

Chilled or Steel Points.

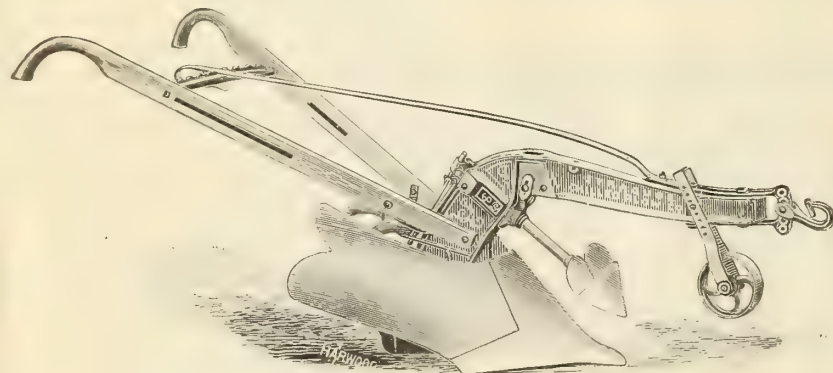
Steel Moldboards and Strips.



	PRICE.
No. 32 or 31, with soft centre Steel Board and Cast Point.....	\$13 50
No. 32 or 31, with soft centre Steel Board and Steel Point.....	14 50

Superior turning qualities. Will turn a furrow smoothly up or down on sloping land. Workmanship and material of the very best grade and quality obtainable.

Syracuse Iron Beam Swivel Plows.



Cast or Steel Moldboard.

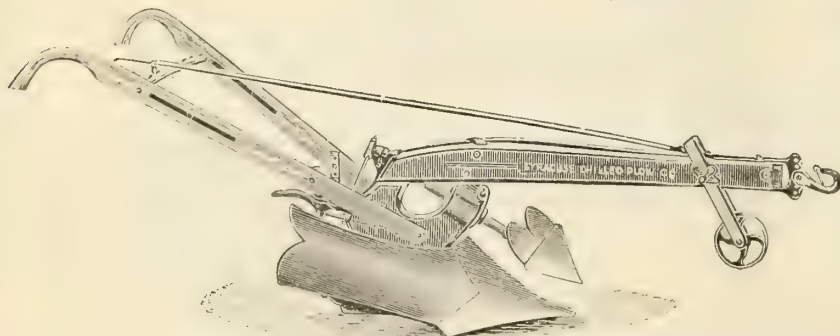
	PRICE.
60 or 60 A, with Cast Board and Cast Point.....	\$11 50
60 or 60 A, with solid Steel Board and Cast Point.....	12 50

The Best Hillside Plows made, and will do excellent work on level land. Automatic Jointer or Coller, Side-Shifting Clevis, Spring Latch.

Syracuse Wood Beam Swivel Plows.

Chilled Point.

Cast or Steel Moldboards.

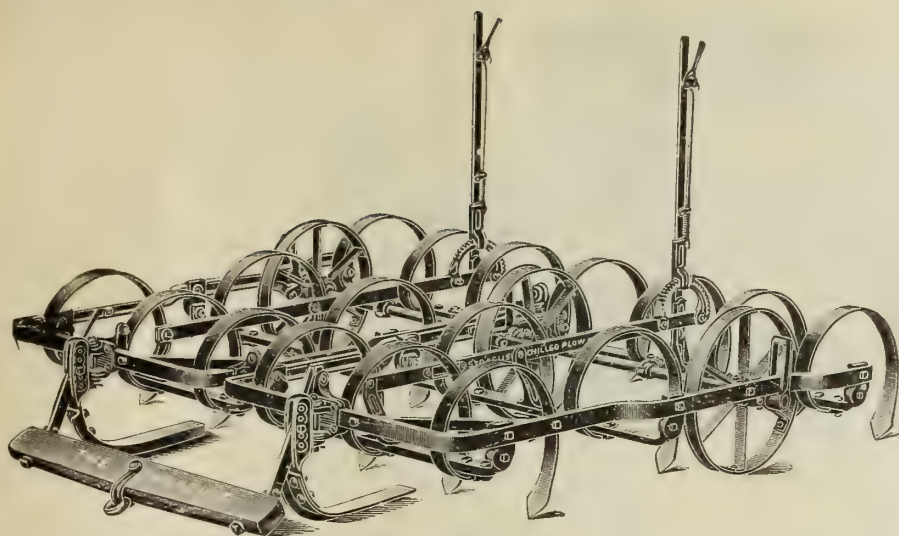


	PRICE.
No. 69, with Board and Cast Point.....	\$11 50
No. 69, with solid Steel Board and Cast Point.....	12 50

Will do equally as good work as our No. 60 Plow, being similar in form and working qualities, but of less capacity. Automatic Jointer or Coller, Side-Shifting Clevis, Spring Latch, Frog Shield.

Will do Excellent Work on either Hill-side or Level Land.

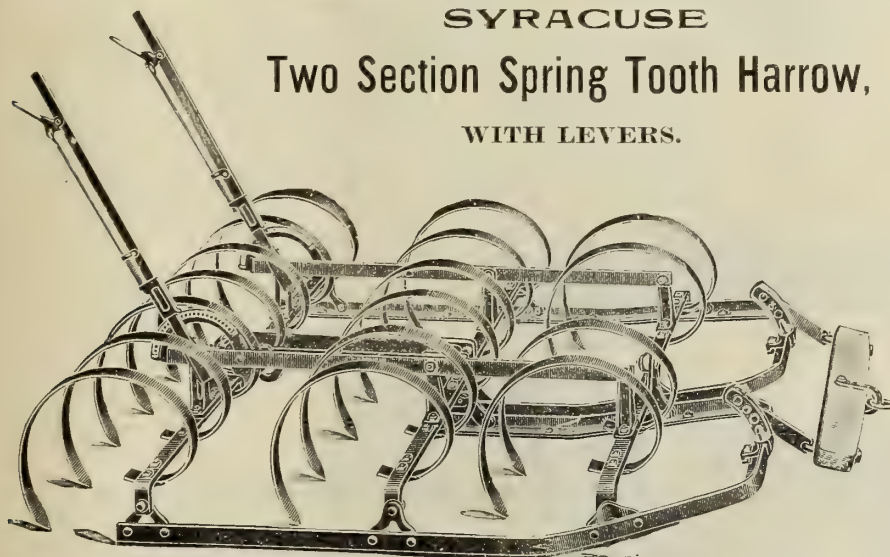
SYRACUSE PLOWS ALWAYS PLEASE.



SYRACUSE Wheel Lever Spring Tooth Harrow.

CHANNEL STEEL FRAME
INDEPENDENT
OF WHEEL AXLE

No Wheel Tracks.
Dumps Easily.
With or Without
Seat Attachment.



SYRACUSE Two Section Spring Tooth Harrow, WITH LEVERS.

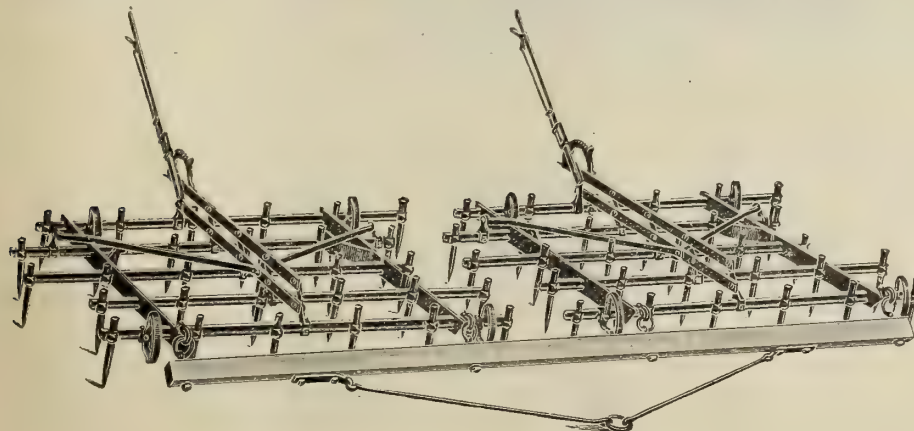
Frame, tooth bearing Bars and Teeth are Steel. The frame runs on Steel Shoes which can be renewed at small expense. All Castings Malleable. Superior work. Most convenient for cleaning and turning about or transporting from place to place.

All Steel Lever Harrows, 15 tooth	----	\$16 00
" " " " 17 "	----	17 00
" " Wheel " 15 "	----	18 00
" " " " 17 "	----	19 00

Seat for Wheel Harrow, \$1.00 extra.

Separate Points, 25 cents per section extra.

SYRACUSE SPIKE TOOTH HARROW.



Excellent for Pulverization or Smoothing of Land for the Cultivation of Young Crops.

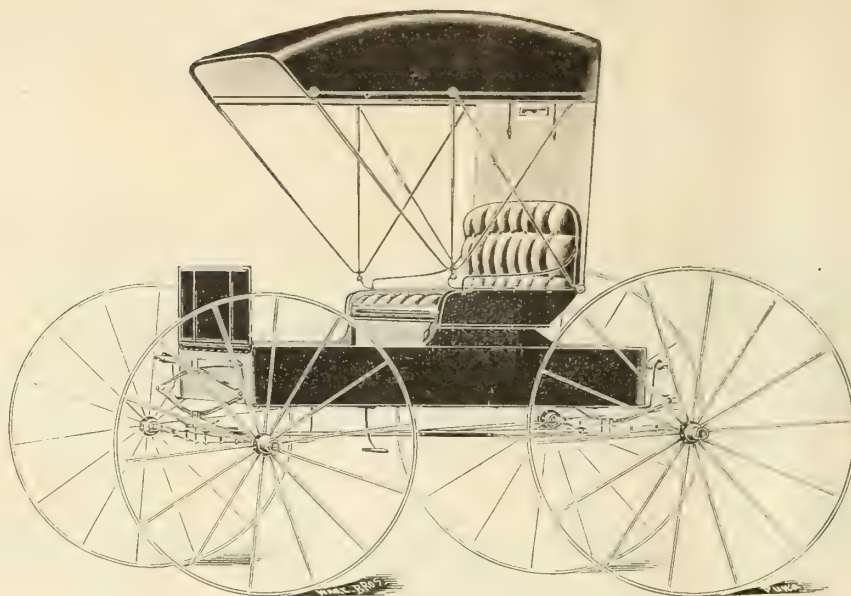
Price— $\frac{5}{8}$ tooth, 50 teeth	----	\$11 00
$\frac{5}{8}$ " 60 "	----	11 50

Adapted to pulverize and level the soil and to cultivate young crops. The teeth can be instantly changed from the perpendicular to the horizontal position, thereby throwing the hammer on the runners for transportation. The teeth are adjustable for wear and the Tooth Holders will hold equally well teeth $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch square.

Style B. Five Bars, 30 teeth per section. Weight, 220 lbs.

We also furnish a Style C, same size and number of teeth, in which the connecting bars are elevated above the teeth bearing bars.

In ordering specify style, number of sections, and size of teeth, otherwise Style B, two sections and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch teeth, will be sent.



No. 5. END SPRING TOP BUGGY.

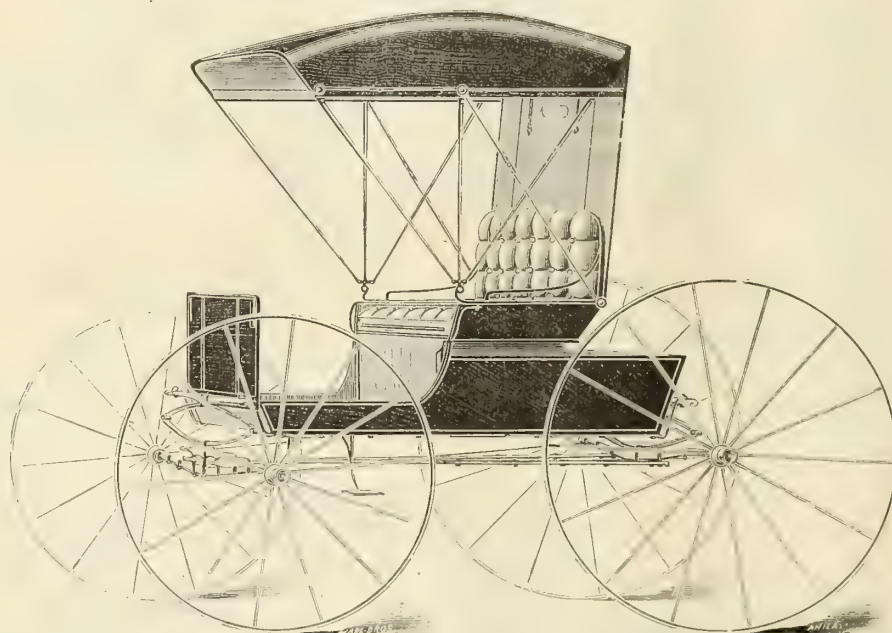
BODY—24 x 54 inch, Swell panels.

TOP—Three bow Rubber top.

AXLES—15-16 inch.

TRIMMING—Green cloth or Whipcord.

We have Buggies of this style from \$40.00 up.



No. 7. CORNING TOP BUGGY.

WHEELS—Sarven, select hickory, 39 and 43, $\frac{7}{8}$ or 1 inch track.

Tires, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch round edge steel. Rims and spokes, select hickory.

GEAR—15-16 inch axle. 10 inch Dayton fifth wheel. Springs, oil tempered, graded and tested, 3 and 4 plate by 36 inches.

TRACK—4 feet 8 inches and 5 feet 1 inch.

BODY—Corning, round corners, 24 x 50 inches.

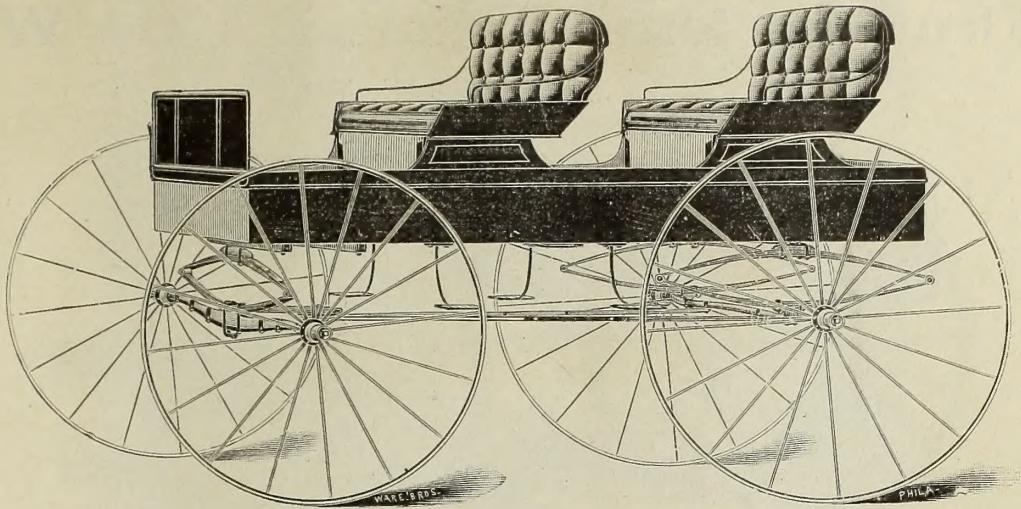
TRIMMING—14 ounce green cloth or imitation leather; seat ends padded; short length carpet.

TOP—No. 1, 24 ounce leather finished rubber, lined, with fancy front and back valances. Drill side curtains.

SHAFTS—White hickory; trimmed with leather, harness leather straps.

PAINTING—Body, black. Gear, dark green or wine, double line striping.

PRICE, - - \$45.00.



THREE SPRING WAGON.

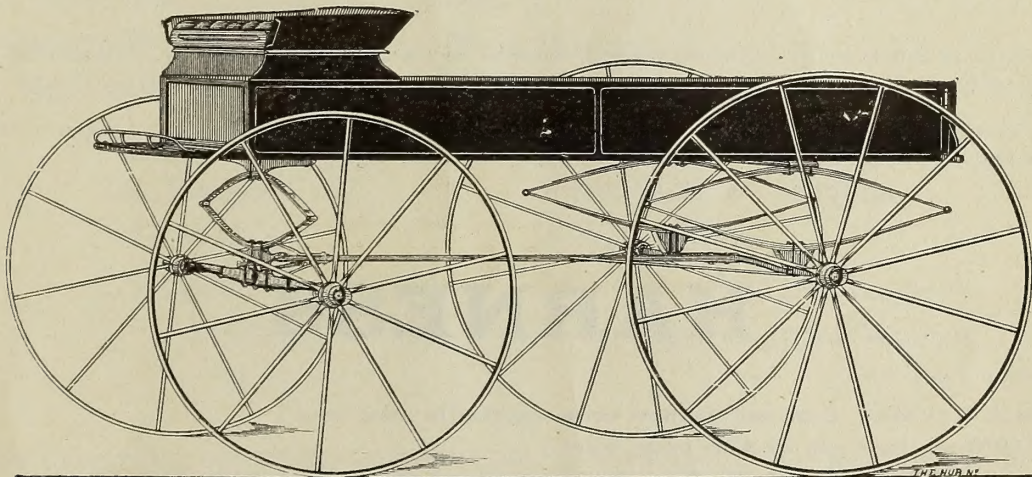
GEAR—Double perch; rear kingbolt; $1\frac{1}{8}$ axle; capacity 1,000 lbs.; Sarven wheels; full bolted.

BODY—7 feet long, 32 inches wide, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; full frame; drop tail gate; round corners, ironed; well braced inside; seat adjustable to any position.

TRIMMING—Two full backs; corduroy or imitation leather. Genuine leather, extra charge.

PAINTING—Black body, handsomely striped and ornamented; green gear. Shafts, Pole extra.

Three Spring Wagons in a variety of Styles from \$45.00 up.



GROCERS' WAGON.

AXLES— $1\frac{1}{8}$; three spring, short turn, fifth wheel.

WHEELS—Sarven patent.

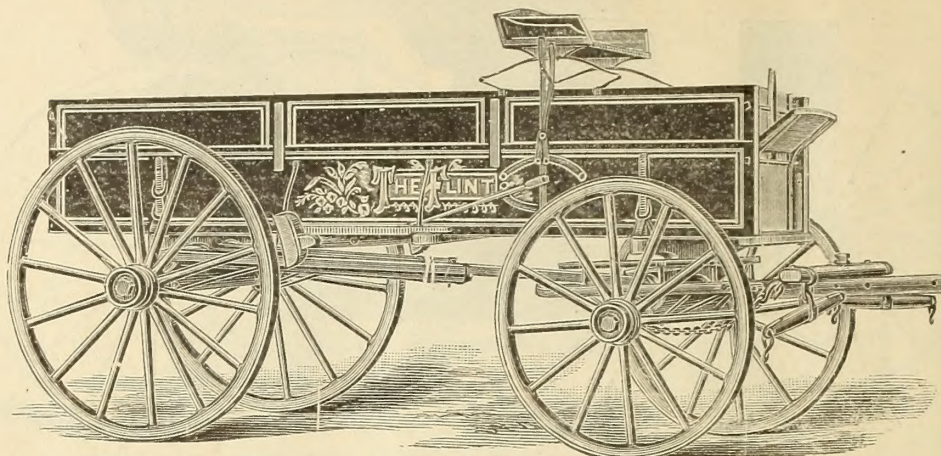
PAINT—Gear, carmine.

TRIMMING—Leather.

SHAFTS—Double bend with steps on same.

Grocery Wagons in a variety of Styles from \$45.00 up.

The Flint National Tubular Axle Wagon.



Is always held in readiness to meet its competitors in any trial of Strength, Durability or Lightness of Draft. It has absolutely demonstrated its Superiority over all others in these essential particulars. **Strongest and Lightest Running Axle in the World.**

We also handle the celebrated **STUDEBAKER FARM WAGONS**, and other makes. Have the largest line of Farm wagons in the State and our prices are the lowest.

When in the market for a farm wagon of any description, from a One-Horse Wagon to a Heavy Stone Wagon, remember we have it **AT PRICES YOU CANNOT BEAT**, and don't forget to come and look our stock over.

Our **CARRIAGE FACTORY**, 131-135 Gifford Street, is one of the best equipped in the State. We make all kinds of Vehicles to order. We are turning out some of the finest hand-made **RUNABOUTS, BUGGIES, DELIVERY WAGONS**, etc., in the State.

We also do all kinds of Repairing, Painting, etc., and make a specialty of putting on Rubber Tires. When in need of any work of this kind you will find that our prices are very moderate, and work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

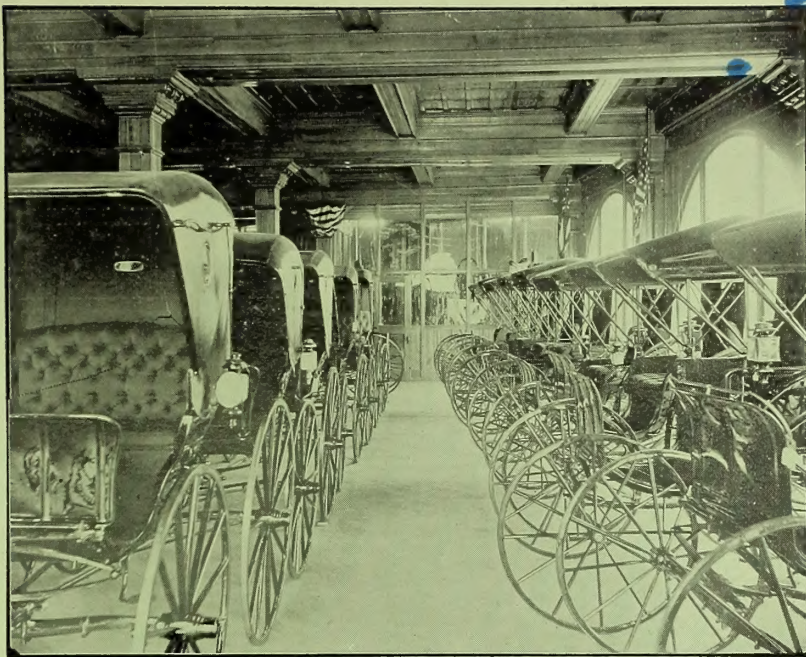
HARNESS

WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF.....

LIGHT SINGLE HARNESS, hand and machine made, ranging in price from	\$ 8.00 up.
SURREY HARNESS, hand and machine made, from	12.00 "
LIGHT DOUBLE DRIVING HARNESS, (large assortment) hand and machine made, from	20.00 "
FARM HARNESS, various styles, hand and machine made, from	25.00 "

We can furnish you harness trimmed in Silver or Gold, Rubber or Imitation Rubber, Nickel or X. C.

HORSE COLLARS, BREAST COLLARS, SWEATS, WHIPS, BLANKETS, ROBES.



CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF

Extension Top Surreys,	Carts,
Canopy Top Surreys,	Road Wagons,
Rockaways,	Democrat Wagons,
Stanhopes,	Top Delivery Wagons,
Top Buggies,	Open Delivery Wagons,
Cabriolets,	Milk Wagons,
Depot Wagons,	Heavy Lumber Wagons,
Phaetons,	Light Lumber Wagons.
Traps.	

We have everything on wheels—250 styles of vehicles on our Repository Floors.

=====REPOSITORY,=====

220-224 JAMES STREET, - SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CHAS. F. SAUL



220 TO 224 JAMES STREET
SYRACUSE, N. Y.